

10-11-11

[Redacted]
Office of the Pardon Atty
1425 New York Avenue, N.W.
Suite 11000
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

✓ Mr. David M. Hardy
Records Mgmt. Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
170 Marcell Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4813

b6
b7C

Re: F.O.I.A. Request

Gentlepersons:

I hereby request that you send me one copy of each and every document which is either in your possession or is under your control that either refers, relates or pertains to the investigation as to whether the combination of President Clinton's pardon of Marc Rich with his former spouse's contribution of \$500,000 to Clinton's Presidential Library should be viewed as a sale of that pardon by Clinton to Rich, immediately followed by the former's contribution of that \$500,000 to his Library; see Gregory v. Helvering - 293 U.S.

465,469.

Sincerely yours,

Megany C. Kova
Megany C. Kova

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b7C

Name: *Greg Krag*



David M Hardy
170 Marcel DR
FBI
Winchester, VA 22602-4849
United States

22602-4849

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13 OCT 2014 22:00



Mr. David M. Hardy
Federal Bureau of Investigation
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-1843

Re: New FOIA Request

Dear persons:

I hereby request that you send me one copy of each and every document which is either in your current possession or is under your control that either refers, relates or pertains to either President Clinton's pardon of Marc Rich or Rich's ex-wife's contribution to President Clinton's Presidential Library.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Krav

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b7C

George E. Krav



From: Mr. Wesley Carroll

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LEGAL MAIL

TO: Federal Bureau Of Investion

F. O. I. A. Request:

**For Media Preparations and Ongoing Federal Inquiry
Concerning the Continued Imprisonments Of The Actually Innocent.
PLEASE RUSH ME ANY AND ALL INFO/DATA OF THE FOLLOWING:**

1. The official definition for clemency, pardon and commutation.
 - a. And how a person who is Actually Innocent, falsely imprisoned can directly the request for consideration;
 1. - and how long does it normally take.
2. The number of each of the above considered and granted by the last 5 administrations.
3. How can a person imprisoned in a state prison is actually innocent and can show that his imprisonment was due to systemic institutional corruption of the judicial, criminal and imprisonment systems, gain a Presidential pardon?
4. Many states (Pennsylvania in particular) continue to keep imprisoned thousands of Actually innocent fathers and have taken their children, homes etc., yet nothing seems to have been done to stop, correct and make restitutions for such by the state or federal government. Why is this? (Especially when this has been brought to the attention of said federal law enforcement agencies, for years.)
5. Why are Law schools allowed to continue to teach the lie about innocent until proven guilty, yet in actuality (Pennsylvania in particular) this is not the case. Can this be a cause to file legal actions against them?
6. The Marc Rich pardon and Clintons half brother.
7. Give a summary of each (all) FOIA requests within the last 48 months, and 1.
8. List all FOIA requests to you over the last 10 years that pertain to any of the above.
9. Why is it that certain persons in state employment positions retaliated and tried to harm regular citizens who favored Mr. Trump over Hillary?
 - a. - Under what legal authority permitted them to do this while employed and paid by our taxpayers dollars?
10. "Clean out the trash" is what citizens request, especially when it comes to getting rid of "corrupt officials" and all others who participate in the imprisonments of Actually Innocent persons, who further the systemic corruptions of govt. systems. What can we do to address this matter.
11. Listing of all positions within your department/agency, their positions, job description, their names, salary and contact addresses.

*** Continued on back, please turn over ... ***

DEC 27 2016

12. For the news media and others, I have made several FOIA requests within the last twelve months, yet none of them have been responded to. WHY? NOTE:

No. 16-00339; No. 16-00397-F; No. NRU-FOIA-117; No. NRU-FOIA 55-195; No. 2016-36; No. 2016-35; No. 2016-37; No. 2016-33; No. 2016-3778-F; at at least 32 others submitted but never responded to all, and no number given.

13. Due to actions such as the non-compliances stated above, we have been forced to seek court redress via the U. S. District Court of Columbia, Wa., DC and have sent notices etc. to each agency above described, yet to date, they all have failed to reply or respond. Are they all broken?

*** ALL DATA INFORMATION SUPPLIED MUST BE SENT VIA U.S. MAIL ***

*** TO MY ADDRESS AS STATED. I DO NOT HAVE ANY INTERNET ACCESS **

14. Further, please submit a copy of my attached, "OUR PRAYER FOR AMERICA", written, composed, authored and created by me, for use and consideration of/by every branch of federal government, including the Senate, House, Judiciary, Executive, etc., ...

15. Please send me a copy of the Federal Register.

16. Why is it that within the state, even when even the courts agree that certain "cops" are bad, corrupt, violated even the criminal laws, are yet allowed to remain on the force in their same or better positions still get their pay checks paid for by us tax payers? They are further allowed to continue to intentionally imprison "Actually Innocent" persons, destroy their family and childrens lives, etc., ...

Cordially,


Mr. Wesley Carroll

OUR PRAYER FOR AMERICA
Copyright (C) 2016 By Wesley Carroll

My Heavenly Father, I come to you in prayer now in the Name of my Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Heavenly Father, I thank you that I can abide under the shadow of my Almighty God.

Heavenly Father, I pray for this nations, President, all of the Executive Branch, all members of Congress, all of the leadership of all local, state, regional, and federal agencies, commissions, governments and departments of this nation. I ask You to guide and direct the leadership of this nation in every way (Romans 13:1-4).

Thank You Lord for hearing the prayers and requests of Your people on behalf of this nation. Heavenly Father, I pray in the Name of Your Son, Jesus, asking You to give us divine protection for Your people of this nation, according to John 16:23.

I'm asking You, Lord God, to ensure the safety of Your people and to keep us and our nation from harm's way and provide protection from plans of destruction that have been plotted against us. I pray that you would stop any strategies of destruction that would try to come against Your people and this nation. I pray Father, that you would extend a hand of protection against all of the destructive forces of terrorism against Your people and this nation. I pray that you will protect us and this nation from evil attacks or acts of terrorism, and stop the aggressors or terrorists that attempt to bring destruction against us of this nation. May the knowledge of terrorist's planned attacks be revealed to those who provide our nation with international security.

Help everyone in authority to be alert to signs of wrongdoing and corruption in this nation and immediately act to stop it. And if they are found to be in complicity with, their swift removal from office with criminal prosecution. I pray for all those actually innocent persons (thousands) in prisons now, falsely incarcerated, to be released with compensations and clear record.

I ask You to bless and strengthen this nation. I ask you to do all this according to John 14:14. In the Name of Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, I pray with thanksgiving. I submit all this to Your Hand, Lord. We give You the Praise and we give You the Glory, that You hear our prayers and our applications. In Jesus' Name, we pray.

From: MR. WESLEY CARROLL

LEGAL MAIL,

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: FRAUDS/CRIMINAL RICO TYPE CRIMES ONGOING
VIA, HOMES ILLEGALLY TAKEN BY BANKS, ... VIA SHERIF'S
GUN/ENFORCEMENT/FORCLOSERS

Dear Federal, Bureau Of Investigations, U. S. Dept. Of Justice,

For years I and many others from Pennsylvania have been writing concerning the above stated, which is still ongoing and has already cost many of us legal lawful home owners to be put out on the streets (at gunpoint) while our deeded homes were taken from us. Many (if not most) of us, did not owe any money's to the banks, etc. because we had already paid our home mortgages off, and had our home/property deeds in our names. Yet due to the continued ongoing judicial corruption within this state (and others), fraudulent papers may or may not have been rushed through the courts (many by persons not even a lawyer) with immediate removal and case close forms of documents, decrees. A lot of these fraudulently taken properties were then either quickly liquidated, sold, transferred or given to financial friends of said corrupt persons involved in said criminal RICO property fraude scams.

To further quiet those of us who they feel may speak out, they then use their corrupt judicial friends to silence such as "false imprisonments," etc..

To further keep their billion dollar scams from being uncovered and continued, they further make sure that said actions are done quickly and in 90% of said cases, with any notice to home/deed owners. Thus they may wake up one monday morning to find gun

FROM: Mr. Wesley Carroll

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FOREVER
USA



Postage

LEGAL MAIL

Federal Bureau Of Investigations
U. S. - Department Of Justice
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Washington, DC 20535



Winchester/BB



TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: John Kelso
FOIA/PA Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6958
Washington, D.C. 20535
(202) 324-5520
(202) 324-3752 fax

FROM: Mark S. Zaid, Esq.
Executive Director
The James Madison Project
1275 K Street, N.W.
Suite 770
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 785-3801
(202) 371-6643 fax

SUBJECT: FOIA Request - Marc Rich

DATE: January 26, 2001

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 6

MESSAGE/CONTENTS:

Please confirm receipt via facsimile. Thanks.

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JAN 29 9 52 AM
FBI-DOJ

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

This fax/telecopy is intended only for the use of the individual to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged or confidential. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone.

The James Madison Project
1275 K Street, N.W.
Suite 770
Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 785-3801
(202) 371-6643 fax

E-Mail: JaMadPro@aol.com
<http://www.jamesmadisonproject.org>

26 January 2001

VIA FACSIMILE

John M. Kelso, Jr., Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Re: FOIA Request - Marc Rich

Dear Mr. Kelso:

This is a request on behalf of the James Madison Project under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, et seq. for copies of:

- 1) all records requesting the Department of Justice, or any other U.S. agency, to seal U.S. government files relating to Marc Rich, as described in the enclosed *Wall Street Journal* article; ⑤ _____
- 2) all records created in response to #1 above.

The term "record" includes, but is not limited to, all e-mail communications to or from any individual within your office, memorandums, inter-agency communications, sound recordings, tape recordings, video or film recordings, photographs, notes, note-books, indexes, memoranda, jottings, message slips, letters, telexes, telegrams, facsimile transmissions, statements, policies, manuals or binders, books, handbooks, business records, personnel records, ledgers, notices, warnings, affidavits, declarations

"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives."

James Madison, 1822

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The James Madison Project

under penalty of perjury, unsworn statements, reports, diaries or calendars, regardless of whether they are hand-written, printed, typed, mechanically or electronically recorded or reproduced on any medium capable of conveying an image, such as paper, computer discs or diskettes.

Should a document have originated with a third-party agency and require referral, please notify us of the referral and identify the agency in question. If you deny all or part of this request, please cite the specific exemptions you believe justifies your refusal to release the information or permit the review and notify us of your appeal procedures available under the law. In excising material, please "black out" rather than "white out" or "cut out".

Additionally, we are hereby requesting a waiver of all fees. The James Madison Project is a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia and has the ability to disseminate information on a wide scale. Stories concerning our activities have received prominent mention in many publications including, but not limited to, *The Washington Post*, *The Washington Times*, *St. Petersburg Tribune*, *San Diego Union Tribune*, *European Stars & Stripes*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Mother Jones* and *Salon Magazine*. Our website, where much of the information received through our FOIA requests is or will be posted for all to review, can be accessed at <http://www.jamesmadisonproject.org>. Prior requests submitted by our organization to federal agencies have been granted a full waiver.

Furthermore, there can be no question that the information sought would contribute to the public's understanding of government operations or activities and is in the public interest. The contemplation, to whatever extent, by agencies of the United States government to consider excluding certain files from access under the Freedom of Information Act is of enormous significance. Additionally, of course, the circumstances surrounding Marc Rich's pardon and the resulting consequences, one of which led to the requests to seal U.S. government files, has received and continues to receive national attention. The matter continues to be the repeated subject of public discussion, both in print and on television and radio. Thus, this request clearly implicates "actual or alleged" government activity.

Please respond to this request within 20 working days as provided for by law. Failure to timely comply may result in the filing of a civil action against your agency in the

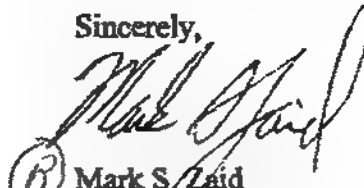
"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives."

James Madison, 1822

The James Madison Project

United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Your cooperation in this matter would be appreciated. If you wish to discuss this request, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Mark S. Laid
Executive Director

Enclosure

"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives."

James Madison, 1822

Rich's Pardon Spurs Criticism And Some Fear

By JENNIFER CHANDLER
AND DAVID S. CLOUD

Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON Two years ago, President Clinton publicly thanked Democratic fundraiser Denise Rich and her guests at a \$1 million event she hosted, saying, "we'll never forget it." Last week, at the behest of Ms. Rich and others, Mr. Clinton pardoned her former husband, fugitive oil billionaire Marc Rich.

Mr. Rich's pardon, which has prompted an avalanche of criticism from law-enforcement officials, was the result of a sophisticated, high-powered campaign that reached around the globe. Also backing the pardon was Prime Minister Shimon Peres and many other leading citizens in Israel, where Mr. Rich aided intelligence officials and focused much of his considerable philanthropic efforts in the 17 years since he began living in Switzerland to avoid U.S. prosecution.

The pardon is causing considerable discomfort among overseas business executives who plotted with U.S. officials to capture Mr. Rich. Some of these individuals now fear he might learn their names, and have asked the Justice Department to move expeditiously to seal U.S. government files related to their efforts before anyone seeks them under the Freedom of Information Act. Justice Department officials said they were considering the request.

Until he was pardoned Saturday, Mr. Clinton's last day as president, Mr. Rich

was under indictment for allegedly evading \$48 million in taxes, masterminding a huge oil price-rigging scheme and illegally buying oil from Iran during the 1979 hostage crisis. Mr. Clinton also pardoned Mr. Rich's co-defendant and former business partner, Pincus Green, who also went to Switzerland.

Mr. Rich's three-inch-thick pardon application paints a portrait of a philanthropic man forced to live in exile for 17 years because of vindictive prosecutors

who pursued specious charges and refused to discuss a settlement unless he returned to the U.S. The Dec. 11 application was shepherded through the process by lawyer Jack Quinn, a former top aide to both Mr. Clinton and Al Gore, and it was debated in the White House until late the night before George W. Bush was inaugurated.

The application is packed with letters from Rich supporters, most notably his former wife, who is a songwriter and a

Please Turn to Page A13, Column 4

Pardon of Rich Spurs Criticism, Some Fear And Support Abroad

Continued From Page A3

close friend of the Clintons. She has sponsored several high-dollar fund-raisers for the Democrats. Late in the campaign, she donated \$120,000 in soft money to Hillary Rodham Clinton's Senate race. And just last week, the Clintons left the White House with two tables and two chairs valued at \$7,375 given to them by Ms. Rich, who in September was a guest at a state dinner.

The September 1993 luncheon at her elegant Fifth Avenue penthouse in Manhattan occurred just three days after the details of Mr. Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky were released, and the event was used to show support for the beleaguered president. Ms. Rich sat at the president's table and looked on as he thanked the guests for their loyalty. "It means more now than ever, and we'll never forget it," he said.

On Dec. 5, Ms. Rich wrote to the president -- "as a friend and admirer of yours" -- asking him to pardon her former husband. "Exile for 17 years is enough," Ms. Rich wrote. The letter seemed to hark back to Mr. Clinton's own tangles with prosecutors, whom his lawyers often accused of leaking to reporters. "With the prosecutors talking to the press," she said, "no wonder it was so hard to get anyone to think Marc wasn't a criminal." (A spokesman for Ms. Rich had indicated Monday that she didn't support the pardon, but said yesterday he had been mistaken.)

Mr. Barak's plea for clemency for Mr. Rich came late in the process by telephone, and after the prime minister had used virtually every other chance he had to lobby -- unsuccessfully, in the end -- for a pardon for convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, a former Clinton aide says.

The pardon application says Messrs. Rich and Green have contributed more than \$200 million to various charities, much of it in Israel, where Mr. Rich is a citizen and helped "all Israeli prime ministers in matters big, small and delicate." The document also claims support from former Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Twenty-one prominent Israelis, Americans and others sent letters supporting the

application. They included Shabtai Shavit, the former head of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, who said Mr. Rich "used his extensive contacts" in other countries to help the agency "in the rescue and evacuation of Jews from enemy countries."

Israeli Foreign Minister Shlomo Ben-Ami called Mr. Rich the victim of a "Kafkaesque situation" and cited one of his charitable foundations as among the first to support the 1993 Oslo Peace Accords. He added that Mr. Rich anonymously provided \$400,000 "to cover shortfalls necessary to achieve a settlement" between Egypt and Israel after seven Israeli tourists were murdered by an Egyptian policeman in 1985.

Leonard Garment, a New York lawyer who represented Mr. Rich, has written that the money was paid to compensate the daughter of a woman killed in the attack. A former Israeli official said Mr. Rich personally offered Palestinian negotiators funds for hospitals, parks and small businesses in June 1995 to expedite the peace process.

The application says that Mr. Rich's projects have included resettlement of Ethiopian and Yemeni refugees to Israel, relief supplies for Kosovo, restoration of Dead Sea Scrolls, health and education programs, construction projects at the Israeli Museum and Hebrew University.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rich's pardon is prompting fear among business associates who cooperated with the U.S. authorities trying to capture him.

"There are many senior American and foreign executives who helped us in trying to capture Rich, and I'm certain they're fearful of their names being made public," says one of the individuals who requested the Justice Department take action to seal the files.

James Kallstrom, the former head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation field office in New York, said any names included in publicly released documents "would be redacted."

The question is how well it is redacted. Some of the information in there doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out who it came from.

—A Craig Copetas in Paris and Gary Fields in Washington contributed to this article



Journal Link: Should former President Clinton have pardoned Marc Rich? Participate in the Question of the Day in the online Journal at WSJ.com

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6958, J. Edgar Hoover Building
Department of Justice
Washington D.C. 20535

3rd party

May 12, 2002

RE: FOIA-Request-Subject, Marc Rich ^(S)

Dear Sir, Mam,

At this time I am hereby making a formal FOIA request. Pursuant to United States Code Title 5 Section 552. The subject of the search for records is Mr. Marc Rich. At this time I am hereby requesting a photo copy of any and all documents available to the public. That is within your agency, in regards to the subject Mr. Marc Rich.

I would ask that your office please respond to this request within the time frame set out in Title 5, Section 552. Of the Freedom of Information Act.

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Page 2

In order to help facilitate the search for records, the following information is provided:

Subject, Mr. Marc Rich, received a grand jury indictment within the U.S. District Courts - Southern District of New York. The subject Mr. Marc Rich received a Full and Unconditional Pardon from President William J. Clinton on January 20, 2001. I hope this information will be helpful in the search for records.

Thank you for your time, and attention to this request, and I will be looking forward to your response.

Sincerely
Demetrius Sullivan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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IRmep
Calvert Station
P.O. Box 32041
Washington, DC 20007

<http://www.irmep.org>
info@irmep.org
Phone: 202-342-7325
Fax: 202-318-8009



June 26, 2013

David M. Hardy, Section Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation - Records Division
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

RE: Marc Rich

Dear David M. Hardy,

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I request a copy of all cross-reference and see files held at headquarters and relevant field offices about the above-referenced deceased individual. This includes "Oxford Project" attempts to capture Rich overseas, FBI correspondence about President Bill Clinton's pardon of Rich, and any other related files to Rich's criminal activities in the U.S. and affiliations.

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am affiliated with an educational, noncommercial research institution, and this request is made for a scholarly purpose. The Internal Revenue Service has categorized IRmep as a tax exempt 501 (c) (3) in recognition of IRmep's nonprofit mandate to produce survey based and historical research about the intersection of foreign policy and law enforcement. IRmep has over the last half decade published 10 social science and history books, including "Target Saudi Arabia", "Neocon Middle East Policy", "Foreign Agents", "Visa Denied", "America's Defense Line," "Spy Trade" and the book "Divert!" as well as scores of research papers. IRmep has provided expert media interviewees and data to new062620s organizations as diverse as C-SPAN, Voice of America, the *Financial Times of London*, Reuters, the *Washington Post*, *Inc. Magazine*, Radio France Internationale, *Kiplinger's*, the US State Department's *Washington File* and many others.

Jeff Stein of the *Washington Post* calls Smith "a Washington D.C. author who has made a career out of writing critical books." James Petras, Bartle Professor (Emeritus) of Sociology at Binghamton University, New York claims "Grant F. Smith is without peer as an archival scholar." Blogger Philip Weiss claims "the best investigative work is being done by Grant Smith..." Nathan Guttman of *The Jewish Daily Forward* recognizes Smith as leading a public effort to "call attention of the authorities... and demands public scrutiny." John J. Mearsheimer, the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago claims "Grant Smith's new book (1) is a major step forward in correcting that problem." We have provided these books and press clippings to FOIA officers on request during previous fee waiver appeals.

We also request waiver of all search fees for this request because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in our commercial interest.

We do not, however, request a waiver of duplication costs and agree in advance to pay up to \$75 for photocopies, CDs, PDF generation or other reproduction fees.

¹ *America's Defense Line*, ISBN 978-0976443728

Although we do not formally request expedited processing, we do hope to be processed as a high priority.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Grant F. Smith", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Grant F. Smith
Director of Research

*Donations are tax deductible charitable contributions.
IRmep is an IRS recognized tax exempt organization via ruling 13470 of May*

Bloomberg

Marc Rich, Fugitive Commodities Trader in 1980s, Dies at 78

Marc Rich, the commodities trader who fled the U.S. to avoid federal indictments during the 1980s before President Bill Clinton pardoned him two decades later, has died. He was 78.

The businessman with a taste for flamboyant neckties and Cuban cigars was celebrated for inventing the spot-oil market and later became one of the most wanted white-collar fugitives in American history for 17 years. After leaving the U.S., he founded a commodities trading company that became the forerunner of today's Glencore Xstrata Plc (GLEN).

Rich died in a hospital near his home in Switzerland early today, spokesman Christian Koenig said by telephone.

Rich fled to Switzerland hours before being indicted in 1983 on more than 50 counts of wire fraud, racketeering, trading with Iran during an embargo, and evading more than \$48 million in U.S. income taxes. The charges stemmed from a multimillion-dollar chain of U.S. crude oil deals that roiled the global petroleum industry in the early 1980s.

On the last day of his presidency in January 2001, Clinton pardoned Rich, who repeatedly maintained his innocence.

"We bought the oil, we handled the transport and we sold it," Rich said of his Iran dealings during an interview for the 2009 book "The King of Oil: The Secret Lives of Marc Rich" by Daniel Ammann. "They couldn't do it themselves, so we were able to do it."

Commodities Empire

Rich ran a multibillion-dollar empire that stretched from Russian nickel mines through Malaysian tin deposits and into trading rooms in London, Hong Kong and New York. He owned a fleet of oil tankers, counted former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and opera tenor Placido Domingo as friends, lived in a \$9.5 million home on Spain's Costa Brava and even co-owned 20th Century Fox

studios. He donated generously to charities and museums in Switzerland and Israel, and helped bankroll the Jamaican Olympic team and Zurich Opera.

Rich co-founded commodities company Marc Rich & Co. in 1974, which was renamed Glencore International AG 20 years later when he sold his 51 percent stake. Rich's firm was where Ivan Glasenberg, who was part of the \$1.2 billion management buyout and is now chief executive officer of Glencore Xstrata, learned the commodities trade.

'Great Pioneer'

"We are saddened to hear of the death of Marc," Glasenberg said today in an e-mailed statement. "He was a friend and one of the great pioneers of the commodities trading industry, founding the company that became Glencore. Our deepest sympathies and condolences are with his family at this time."

Rich's exact fortune was a mystery, though his assets were estimated at more than \$1.5 billion. He was ranked No. 937 in Forbes magazine's list of world billionaires published in 2010.

Eventually, Rich's companies pleaded guilty to 35 counts of tax evasion, paying \$90 million in fines, leaving the commodities trader known through the industry as "el matador" for his ability to avoid disaster facing a potential prison term of more than 300 years if he ever returned to the U.S.

The pardon drew sharp criticism. Former U.S. Department of Justice officials involved in prosecuting Rich characterized it as "outrageous" and "disgusting." Rudolph Giuliani, who was a federal prosecutor when Rich fled, said he was shocked by the presidential order and called for a congressional investigation into the matter by the House Government Reform Committee.

On Run

Sandy Weinberg, the U.S. prosecutor who spent years investigating the scope of Rich's global oil and commodity empire, said "the act of trading with the enemy is so egregious in itself, and indicative of the kind of attitude Rich and his companies had in relation to being good citizens of the U.S."

Rich, who held U.S., Spanish and Israeli citizenship at various times, spent about two decades dodging a team of U.S. marshals and

international executives who operated under the codename Offord Project. The group was tasked with bringing Rich back to the U.S.

At the same time, the U.S. government continued to conduct business with Rich and his companies. In 1985, congressional investigators discovered that Rich's Swiss-based grain operation, Richco, had racked up almost \$100 million in sales through an Agriculture Department subsidy program designed to help foreign nations purchase U.S. wheat and barley.

Government Deals

In 1988 and 1989, investigators learned that a Rich-controlled company named Clarendon sold almost \$30 million of nickel, copper and zinc to the U.S. Mint and that the Interior Department had approved a request from the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands that allowed Rich to finance its purchase of a \$45 million alumina plant in St. Croix.

Rich was born on Dec. 18, 1934, in the Belgian city of Antwerp as the only child of David Rich and Paula Rich-Wang, according to his website. Fleeing the Nazi occupation of Europe, the Jewish family emigrated to the U.S. in the early 1940s where Rich's father opened a jewelry store in Kansas City, Missouri.

Rich attended E.F. Swindon Elementary School, Westport Junior High School and Southwest High School in Kansas City. When his father decided to start a jewelry business on East 11th Street in New York, Rich went to Forest Hills High School and then Manhattan's Rhodes School. A teacher's report from Rhodes in 1952 described Rich as "purposeful, actively creative, strongly controlling, deeply and generally concerned, assuming responsibility and exceptionally stable."

Father's Businesses

The family moved to Queens, New York, in May 1950, where David Rich opened Melrose Bag & Burlap Co., which imported Bengali jute to make burlap bags. Rich's father then started an agricultural trading company and helped found the American Bolivian Bank with partners he worked with previously.

Marc Rich began a business degree at New York University, dropping out in 1954 to work at trading company Philipp Brothers, where he later helped run operations in Bolivia, Cuba and Spain. He remained there until 1974 when he founded Marc Rich & Co. with Pincus Green, trading commodities until the 1983 indictment on evading taxes and violating a trade embargo.

Rich founded companies based in the low-tax Swiss canton of Zug after fleeing from U.S. authorities. He also received three honorary doctorates, from Bar-Ilan University, Ben Gurion University and Tel Aviv University for his philanthropic work.

Rich was married twice, divorcing New York songwriter Denise Eisenberg in 1996. They had three daughters, one of whom died of leukemia at age 27. He was divorced from second wife Gisela Rossi and is survived by his daughters Ilona Schachter-Rich and Danielle Kilstock Rich.

To contact the reporter on this story: David Henry in Frankfurt at dherry2@bloomberg.net

To contact the editor responsible for this story: Amanda Jordan at ajordan11@bloomberg.net

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Sobonya, David P.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2013 11:30 AM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: FOIA request: Marc Rich [Expedited processing requested]
Attachments: obit_marcrich.pdf

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a request for records under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

I request all records concerning a deceased individual named Marc Rich.
His name at birth was Marcell David Reich.

He was born on 18 December 1934 in Antwerp, Belgium, and died 26 June 2013. As proof of death, I attach an obituary from the New York Times.

Marc Rich was indicted by the U.S. Federal Prosecutor in 1983, and was at one time on the Justice Department's list of the 10 most wanted. In 2001 he received a presidential pardon.

This is a request for purposes of journalism, and I agree that I will pay up to \$80 for fees, if necessary. Please notify me in advance if fees are expected to exceed that amount.

I request expedited processing under categories 3 and 4 ("the request is made by a person primarily engaged in disseminating information to the public and the information is urgently needed to inform the public concerning some actual or alleged federal government activity", and "the subject of the request is of widespread and exceptional media interest and the information sought involves possible questions about the government's integrity which affect public confidence")

My reasons for expedited processing, which I certify are true and correct, are:

- 1) Rich's pardon raised questions about government integrity -- why did officials recommend a presidential pardon of somebody considered a major criminal by the FBI? These questions were examined in detail by the House Committee on Government Reform in a 2002 report ("Justice Undone: Clemency Decisions in the Clinton White House")
- 2) In particular The House Committee, and others, suggested wrongdoing by federal officials including Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder
- 3) The subject is of "widespread and exceptional media interest" -- Marc Rich has been mentioned in over 200 articles in the New York Times alone.
- 4) As a journalist, I am "primarily engaged in disseminating information to the public"
- 5) The public interest is urgent because, in the immediate aftermath of Rich's death Americans will be evaluating his life and the (possibly

unethical) nature of his interactions with various federal officials.

I would prefer to receive any documents on CD, if possible.

My mailing address is:

Daniel O'Huiginn,

Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project, Dolina 11 Sarajevo 71000 Bosnia-Herzegovina

If you have any questions, please email me, or call me at +387 33 560-066.

With my thanks in advance,
Dan O'Huiginn

--

Dan O'Huiginn

Organised Crime and Corruption Reporting Project

[redacted]
[http://\[redacted\]](http://[redacted])

<http://reportingproject.net>

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June 26, 2013

Marc Rich, Pardoned Financier, Dies at 78

By MARK SCOTT

Marc Rich, the former fugitive oil trader and founder of the commodities trading giant Glencore International, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78.

The cause was a brain stroke at a hospital, according to a statement from his spokesman.

Mr. Rich courted controversy throughout his colorful career, and was indicted by the United States in the early 1980s on charges of tax evasion and illegally trading with Iran.

After being one of the country's most famous fugitives for the next two decades, Mr. Rich eventually received a pardon from President Bill Clinton on his last day in office in early 2001.

The pardon brought the oil trader back into the headlines after it was revealed that Mr. Rich's former wife, Denise Eisenberg, had given donations to the Democratic Party in 2000, according to official records.

Despite his notoriety, Mr. Rich, whose net worth was estimated at \$2.5 billion, continued to work in the commodities industry, and founded Marc Rich & Company, the precursor of Glencore International, the commodities trader, which he later sold to the company's management team in 1993.

Mr. Rich was born in Antwerp, Belgium, but moved to New York with his family to escape the rise of the Nazis in Germany.

He began his career as a metals trader in the early 1970s, and rose to prominence during the 1973-4 oil crisis when he circumvented an oil embargo to sell oil to American companies in desperate need of supplies at increasingly high prices.

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He continued to buy oil from Iran after the country's 1979 Islamic revolution despite American sanctions against the country, and remained unapologetic about his activities.

"They respected the contracts," Mr. Rich told Daniel Ammann, a Swiss journalist, in 2009, in reference to Iran's national oil company. "We performed a service for them. We bought the oil, we handled the transport and we sold it. They couldn't do it themselves, so we were able to do it."

His clients also included the apartheid regime of South Africa and the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

From 1973, Mr. Rich was similarly one of Israel's most important oil suppliers for more than 20 years, and he held Israeli, Spanish and Belgian citizenship by the end of his life.

In 1983, he fled from the United States to Switzerland after he was indicted on charges of fraud, trading with Iran and evading almost \$50 million in taxes. All told, the offenses would have led to more than 300 years in prison.

Over the years, Mr. Rich claimed that American authorities had attempted several times to bring him to justice, including a plan, which was never carried out, to use a helicopter in Switzerland to capture him, according to a book published by Mr. Ammann in 2009.

After leaving the United States and renouncing his citizenship, Mr. Rich sold many of his domestic business interests, including 20th Century Fox to Rupert Murdoch for \$250 million in 1984.

Glencore, the commodities company he founded, recently acquired the mining company Xstrata for around \$30 billion, and has become a global giant in a number of commodities, including oil, iron ore and coal.

"We are saddened to hear of the death of Marc. He was a friend and one of the great pioneers of the commodities trading industry," Glencore-Xstrata's current chief executive, Ivan Glasenberg, said in a statement. "Our deepest sympathies and condolences are with his family at this time."

He is expected to be buried in Israel on Thursday. He is survived by two daughters, Ilona Schacter-Rich and Danielle Kilstock Rich.

Sobonya, David P.

From: Margolin, Josh [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2013 7:23 AM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: FOIA request from ABC News
Attachments: Marc Rich obit.docx

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June 26, 2013

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attn: FOI/PA Request

Record/Information Dissemination Section

170 Marcel Drive

Winchester, VA 22602-4843

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, I request a copy of any and all records in all printed and electronic formats concerning **Marc Rich, AKA Marcell David Reich**, 18 December 1934 - 26 June 2013 (a news article confirming his death is attached to this request).

Please provide these records electronically, if possible.

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, please be advised that I am a reporter with ABC News, the news division of a general-interest television network based in the United States and broadcasting internationally, and this request is made as part of news-gathering and not for a commercial use.

I request a waiver of all fees for this request. Disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it will contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government. Should you determine that a waiver is not warranted, I am willing to pay fees up to a maximum of \$200.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Please respond to this request via e-mail at [REDACTED] or by regular mail at:

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Josh Margolin

Reporter

ABC News

47 West 66th St.

4th Floor

New York, NY 10023-6298

Should you have any questions regarding this request, I may be reached via e-mail at or by phone at 212-456-3673.

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Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Josh Margolin

Reporter

Updated June 26, 2013, 6:39 a.m. ET

Glencore Founder Marc Rich Dead

Rich Received Pardon in 2001 from Bill Clinton

By JAMES HERRON, JOHN LETZING and ALEX MACDONALD

LONDON—Marc Rich, the founder of the company that went on to become commodities giant Glencore-Xstrata PLC, has died aged 78.

Mr. Rich died Wednesday in a hospital in Lucerne, Switzerland, as the result of a stroke. He will be buried in Israel.

Commodities trader Marc Rich has died aged 78.

"We are saddened to hear of the death of Marc. He was a friend and one of the great pioneers of the commodities trading industry," said Ivan Glasenberg, the Chief Executive of Glencore-Xstrata. "Our deepest sympathies and condolences are with his family at this time."

In addition to his involvement in Glencore, Mr. Rich was known for receiving a pardon in 2001 from U.S. President Bill Clinton on his last day in office. Mr. Rich left the U.S. in 1983, before being indicted by a grand jury in New York for alleged tax evasion, fraud and participation in illegal oil deals with the National Iranian Oil Company. Switzerland, which doesn't allow for extradition for tax offenses, refused to have him sent back to the U.S.

Mr. Rich was born in Antwerp, Belgium in 1934 but facing the prospect of religious persecution, his family eventually immigrated to the U.S. in 1941, according to a biography on the Marc Rich Foundation website.

He began his career in the mailroom of prominent U.S. commodities trading company, Philipp Brothers, also known as Phibro, in 1954. Mr. Rich gradually rose to control the company's commodities shipping arm and worked for it in Bolivia, the Netherlands, India, Spain and Switzerland, according to the biography.

He left Philipp Brothers in 1974 along with several other traders to form Marc Rich & Co AG, a Swiss-based trader of metals, minerals, crude oil, and oil products. Over the next 20 years, the firm grew through a process of international expansion and acquisitions into a global trading and mining giant, doing over \$30 billion of business a year in more than 125 countries, according to the biography.

Mr. Rich sold his stake in his trading firm in 1993 to senior managers of the company, who renamed it Glencore.

Glencore listed on the London and Hong Kong stock exchanges in May 2011 and completed its merger with mining company Xstrata this year. Glencore Xstrata is one of the world's largest mining and commodities companies with a market capitalization of almost \$56 billion.

More recently Mr. Rich operated a small trading firm in Zug. He has also started philanthropic foundations in Lucerne, which have sponsored cultural events including programs at the Lucerne Symphony Orchestra and humanitarian programs in Europe and Israel.

Sobonya, David P.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, June 26, 2013 9 47 AM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: FOIA request: Marc Rich for Reuters news

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June 26th, 2013

FBI
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Attn: FOIPA Request
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

Dear FOIA Officer,

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

I am writing to request the complete FBI file of Marc Rich, born Marcell David Reich on 18 December 1934, died in Switzerland on 26 June 2013. Rich was an international commodities trader, hedge fund manager, financier and businessman. He is best known for founding the commodities company Glencore and being indicted in the U.S. on federal charges of tax evasion and busting sanctions on Iran. Here's his obit from Reuters: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/06/26/us-marcrich-idUSBRE95P0CO20130626>

Date range of request: 1941-2013

I am a representative of the news media affiliated with the Thomson Reuters newswire service and this request is made as part of a news gathering and not for commercial use. I am willing to pay up to \$25 for the processing of this request. Please inform me if the estimated fees will exceed this limit before processing my request.

Kindly expedite this request if possible. Mr. Rich died on the day of this writing, after a long career and several run-ins with U.S. law. I believe his file is of widespread and exceptional media and public interest, especially given the public debate over taxation that's been going on all year.

Don't hesitate to call or email me with questions, and thank you so much in advance for your help,

Atossa Araxia Abrahamian
Reporter, Thomson Reuters
3 Times Square 19th floor
New York, NY 10036
USA
646-223-7089

[REDACTED]

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Sobonya, David P.

From: Braun, Stephen S. [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, July 02, 2013 4:32 PM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: Associated Press FOIA Request for Marc Rich file

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
ATTN: David P. Sobonya
Public Information Officer/Legal Admin. Special
Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS)
FBI
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA
22602-4483
Phone: 540-868-4286
Email: foiparequest@ic.fbi.gov

July 2, 2013

RE: Freedom of Information Act request

Dear Mr. Sobonya:

Pursuant to the federal Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, I request access to and a copy of the complete FBI file for financier Marc Rich (DOB 12/18/1934), who died on June 26, 2013 (see Associated Press obituary, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/financier-marc-rich-dies-switzerland>) I also request any other FBI files, documents, reports and communications relating to Rich, who was indicted on criminal charges in 1983 and was pardoned by President Bill Clinton in January 2001. I also request access to all communications between the FBI and the Office of the Pardon Attorney officials about Rich, as well as all communications between the FBI and Justice Department officials about Rich.

This request covers paper and electronic records, including but not limited to, e-mails and paper memoranda.

Please expedite processing of this request. I believe a compelling need exists to warrant expedited processing because I am a member of the news media and there is an urgency to inform the public concerning the government's handling of Rich's criminal case..

As I am making this request on behalf of the Associated Press for use in reporting the news, no fees may be assessed for searching or reviewing documents sought by this request, and no duplication fees should be charged to the Associated Press for the first 100 pages of material (see 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II)). AP hereby consents to pay duplication charges up to a total not to exceed \$50. Please notify me in advance before incurring any duplication charges in excess of this amount. I can be reached at (202) 641-9405 or by electronic mail at [redacted]

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Further, I remind you that the President has directed that the FOIA "be administered with a clear presumption: In the face of doubt, openness prevails." Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Dep'ts and Agencies, 74

1 ed. Reg. 15, 4683 (Jan. 26, 2009). This instruction is unambiguous: "All agencies should adopt a presumption in favor of disclosure, in order to renew their commitment to the principles embodied in FOIA, and to usher in a new era of open Government. The presumption of disclosure should be applied to all decisions involving FOIA." *Id.*

Please deliver records to me as they become available on a rolling basis, rather than delivering them all at once. If for any reason any portion of this request is denied, please provide written notice of the records that were withheld, and the specific legal justification for the denial. Please also provide the name and address of the officer or body to which my appeal should be directed.

As you know, the Act, in § 552(a)(6), grants your office no more than twenty working days in which to respond to this request. See also *Oglesby v. U.S. Dep't of Army*, 920 F.2d 57, 65 (D.C. Cir. 1990) ("Congress adopted the time limit provision in the FOIA in order to 'contribute to the fuller and faster release of information, which is the basic objective of the Act.'" (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 93-876, March 5, 1974., reprinted (1974) U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 6267 at 6271)). Agencies therefore "should make it a priority to respond in a timely manner. Timely disclosure of information is an essential component of transparency." Attorney General's Memorandum for Heads of Executive Dep'ts and Agencies Concerning the Freedom of Info. Act, at 3 (Mar. 19, 2009), available from <http://www.justice.gov/ag/foia-memo-march2009.pdf>.

I look forward to your prompt reply.

Thank you for your assistance,

Stephen Braun
Associated Press, Washington Bureau
1100 13th St. NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC
20005-4076
(O): 202-641-9405
(C): [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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The information contained in this communication is intended for the use of the designated recipients named above. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this communication in error, and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify The Associated Press immediately by telephone at +1-212-621-1898 and delete this email. Thank you.
[IP US DISC]

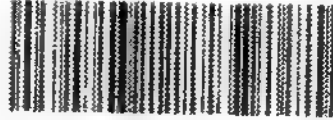
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records/Information Dissemination Section
FOIA/PA Request
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

2025-2024-43 PLO1





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June 26, 2013

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL & E-MAIL

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Records/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Freedom of Information Officer:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, Judicial Watch, Inc. hereby requests that the Federal Bureau of Investigation produce, within twenty (20) business days, any and all records concerning, regarding, or related to a deceased individual named Marc Rich, also known as Marcell David Reich. This individual was born on December 19, 1934 in Antwerp, Belgium and died on June 26, 2013 in Lucerne, Switzerland. As proof of death, please find enclosed a New York Times obituary for Mr. Rich. As part of this request, Judicial Watch asks that the Federal Bureau of Investigation search its automated indices, its older general (manual) indices, and its Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) Data Management System (EDMS).

If any responsive record or portion thereof is claimed to be exempt from production under FOIA, please provide sufficient identifying information with respect to each allegedly exempt record or portion thereof to allow us to assess the propriety of the claimed exemption. *Vaughn v. Rosen*, 484 F.2d 820 (D.C. Cir. 1973), *cert denied*, 415 U.S. 977 (1974). In addition, any reasonably segregable portion of a responsive record must be provided, after redaction of any allegedly exempt material. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).

For purposes of this request, the term "record" shall mean: (1) any written, printed, or typed material of any kind, including without limitation all correspondence, memoranda, notes, messages, letters, cards, facsimiles, papers, forms, telephone messages, diaries, schedules, calendars, chronological data, minutes, books, reports, charts, lists, ledgers, invoices, worksheets, receipts, returns, computer printouts, printed matter, prospectuses, statements, checks, statistics, surveys, affidavits, contracts, agreements, transcripts, magazine or newspaper articles, or press releases; (2) any electronically, magnetically, or mechanically stored material of any kind, including without limitation all electronic mail or e-mail; (3) any audio, aural, visual, or video

Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 26, 2013

Page 2 of 3

records, recordings, or representations of any kind; (4) any graphic materials and data compilations from which information can be obtained; and (5) any materials using other means of preserving thought or expression.

Judicial Watch also hereby requests a waiver of both search and duplication fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §§ 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) and (a)(4)(A)(iii). Judicial Watch is entitled to a waiver of search fees under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) because it is a member of the news media. *Cf. National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (defining news media within FOIA context). Judicial Watch has also been recognized as a member of the news media in other FOIA litigation. *See, e.g., Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Department of Justice*, 133 F. Supp.2d 52 (D.D.C. 2000); and, *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Department of Defense*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44003, *1 (D.D.C. June 28, 2006). Judicial Watch regularly obtains information about the operations and activities of government through FOIA and other means, uses its editorial skills to turn this information into distinct works, and publishes and disseminates these works to the public. It intends to do likewise with the records it receives in response to this request.

Judicial Watch also is entitled to a complete waiver of both search fees and duplication fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). Under this provision, records:

shall be furnished without any charge or at a charge reduced below the fees established under clause (ii) if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii)

In addition, if records are not produced within twenty (20) business days, Judicial Watch is entitled to a complete waiver of search and duplication fees under Section 6(b) of the OPEN Government Act of 2007, which amended FOIA at 5 U.S.C. § (a)(4)(A)(viii).

Judicial Watch is a 501(c)(3), not-for-profit, educational organization, and, by definition, it has no commercial purpose. Judicial Watch exists to educate the public about the operations and activities of government, as well as to increase public understanding about the importance of ethics and the rule of law in government. The particular records requested herein are sought as part of Judicial Watch's ongoing efforts to document the operations and activities of the federal government and to educate the public about these operations and activities. Once Judicial Watch obtains the requested records, it intends to analyze them and disseminate the results of its analysis, as well as

Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 26, 2013

Page 3 of 3

the records themselves, as a special written report. Judicial Watch will also educate the public via radio programs, Judicial Watch's website, and/or newsletter, among other outlets. It also will make the records available to other members of the media or researchers upon request. Judicial Watch has a proven ability to disseminate information obtained through FOIA to the public, as demonstrated by its long-standing and continuing public outreach efforts.

Given these circumstances, Judicial Watch is entitled to a public interest fee waiver of both search costs and duplication costs. Nonetheless, in the event our request for a waiver of search and/or duplication costs is denied, Judicial Watch is willing to pay up to \$350.00 in search and/or duplication costs. Judicial Watch requests that it be contacted before any such costs are incurred, in order to prioritize search and duplication efforts.

In an effort to facilitate record production within the statutory time limit, Judicial Watch is willing to accept documents in electronic format (e.g. e-mail, .pdfs). When necessary, Judicial Watch will also accept the "rolling production" of documents.

If you do not understand this request or any portion thereof, or if you feel you require clarification of this request or any portion thereof, please contact us immediately at 202-646-5172 or [REDACTED]. We look forward to receiving the requested documents and a waiver of both search and duplication costs within twenty (20) business days. Thank you for your cooperation.

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Sincerely,



Sean Dunagan
Judicial Watch

The New York Times

June 26, 2013

Marc Rich, 78, Pardoned Financier, Dies in Switzerland

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GENEVA -- He was a wheeler-dealer pardoned by another consummate dealmaker, a working-class Jewish boy who left Belgium to escape the Nazis and rose to become the billionaire "King of Commodities."

Marc Rich's connections to the rich and powerful not only made him fabulously wealthy but when he was indicted for fraud, racketeering and tax evasion on a grand scale, they helped secure him a pardon from Bill Clinton, hours before the U.S. president left office.

That triggered a political firestorm from critics who alleged Rich bought his pardon through donations that his ex-wife had made to the Democratic Party.

Rich died Wednesday of a stroke at a hospital in Lucerne, near his home for decades. He was 78, and his Israel-based spokesman Avner Azulay said he would be buried Thursday in a kibbutz in Israel.

Throughout his storied career at the pinnacle of high finance, Rich was known as a man who could deliver the big deals thanks to personal relationships he had forged with powerful figures around the world.

In a rare 1992 interview with NBC, Rich said that in his business, "we're not political...That's just the philosophy of our company."

Yet Rich cultivated contacts with powerful politicians — in the Middle East as well as the United States — and used those ties to make billions, often when it seemed all doors were closed.

During the Arab oil embargo of the 1970s, Rich used his Middle East contacts to purchase crude oil from Iran and Iraq and made a fortune selling it to American companies.

In 1981, Rich and a partner bought 20th Century Fox and three years later he sold his interest to Rupert Murdoch for \$250 million.

At the time it was the largest tax evasion case in U.S. history and could have earned him more than 300 years in prison.

Last-minute presidential pardons are not uncommon in the United States, but this one raised a furor. Critics believed the case showed that justice means one thing for ordinary people and another for powerful insiders.

For years influential Israelis, including ex-Prime Minister Ehud Barak and the former chief of the Mossad spy agency, Shabtai Shavit, had been urging Clinton to pardon Rich, who over two decades had contributed up to \$80 million to Israeli hospitals, museums, symphonies and to the absorption of immigrants.

At the time, Rich's lawyers were urging the U.S. to drop the tax evasion case. When the Justice Department refused to negotiate, Rich's attorneys turned to Clinton.

Bill Clinton also denied any wrongdoing and said he acted on advice by prominent legal experts not connected to the trader.

<http://www.artigos.com/online/2013/06/26/5-estados-unidos/>

Rich was born in Antwerp, Belgium, on Dec. 18, 1934. His Jewish family fled from the Nazis to the United States, where he went to school and college in New York.

After dropping out of college, Rich went to work for the commodity traders Phillips Brothers, now called Phibro, in New York. He quickly got the knack of trading and in 1967 was sent by the company to work in Madrid, where he met Pincus "Pinky" Green, his future partner.

In 1973, Rich and Green left the company after arguing over the size of their bonuses. They set up Marc Rich and Co., based in the Swiss town of Zug, whose low taxes have made it one of the world's oil trading centers.

Business boomed. Rich specialized in acting as a middle man for purchases in global trouble spots – such as Iran, apartheid-era South Africa or Cuba and Libya during U.S. trade embargoes.

Rich and Green were the first traders to use short-term purchases, now known as the spot market, to make big money, quickly. Buying large volumes when the price was low, they were able to control the market when prices rose.

With Rich in Switzerland, his companies pleaded guilty to the U.S. charges, paying fines of about \$130 million.

"It's an unfortunate situation," Rich told NBC. "But the question is, was there crime? And I'm saying I don't think so."

He added that as Marc Rich and Co. was a Swiss company, it was legal for the firm to do business with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran.

Rich worked on making himself popular by becoming a major philanthropist, giving money to the arts and charities in the hope of building good contacts and guarding against extradition. He renounced his U.S. citizenship and became a citizen both of Israel and Spain.

But he earned the hatred of U.S. labor unions during the 1990-92 Ravenswood Aluminum Corp. strike in West Virginia.

His company was a part-owner of Ravenswood Aluminum, whose workers accused Rich of locking 1,500 steelworkers out of the plant when their contract expired and hiring replacement workers without negotiating.

The union won the 20-month labor battle, but not before union members picketed outside Rich's Swiss offices.

In 1993, Rich sold his own company — which was then renamed Glencore, now the world's largest commodity trader — and set up a new firm, Marc Rich and Co. Holding, also based in Zug.

Although a Russian firm, Crown Resources, tried to buy its commodities unit in 2001, the buyout fell through and Rich remained active in the trading business.

After spending several years in Zug, Rich moved to “La Villa Rose” on the shores of Lake Lucerne in nearby Meggen. He also owned property in the Swiss ski resort of St. Moritz and in Marbella, on the south coast of Spain.

Rich married for a second time, to German-born Gisela Rossi, in 1998. They divorced in 2005. Rich had two daughters, Ilona Schachter-Rich and Danielle Kilstock Rich.

Reid reported from Berlin. Ian Deitch in Jerusalem and Geir Moulson in Berlin contributed to this report.

Sobonya, David P.

From: [redacted] on behalf of Murray Hunter [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2013 7:56 AM
To: Sobonya, David P. FOIPARquest
Subject: FOI Request: Marc Rich
Attachments: FOI Request- Marc Rich.pdf; Marc Rich obituary - Sunday Times.pdf; Marc Rich obituary - New York Times.pdf

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Good morning

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I hereby request the following records preferably in electronic format:

- Any files relating to the deceased commodities trader Marc Rich (also known as Marcell David Reich) and;
- Any files relating Marc Rich Real Estate GmbH and;
- Any files relating Marc Rich & Co
- Any files relating to Minoil Ltd, a subsidiary of Marc Rich & Co.

Mr Rich died on Wednesday June 28 2013.

I have attached the following documents as part of my request.

- A scanned letter of request containing original signature
- Two obituaries as proof of Mr Rich's death: The New York Times of 27 June 2013 and the Sunday Times of South Africa of 30 June 2013.

I also request that, if appropriate, fees be waived as this request is in the public interest. The requested information will be made available to the general public free of charge as part of a broader research project to explore the stakeholders involved in South African government procurement of oil during the 1980s

In the event that fees cannot be waived, I would be grateful if you would inform me of the total charges in advance of fulfilling my request. I would prefer the request filed electronically, by e-mail attachment if available or CD-ROM if not

Thank you in advance for your anticipated cooperation in this matter. I look forward to receiving your response to this request within 20 business days, as the statute requires.

I thank you in advance: please do contact me via my email address (below) if you require any further information. My postal address for final receipt of records is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] However, I request that wherever possible we correspond by email:

Many thanks.

Murray Hunter

[REDACTED]

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10 July 2013

Good morning,

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I hereby request the following records, preferably in electronic format:

- Any files relating to the deceased commodities trader, Marc Rich (also known as Marcell David Reich), and;
- Any files relating Marc Rich Real Estate GmbH and;
- Any files relating Marc Rich & Co.
- Any files relating to Minoff Ltd. a subsidiary of Marc Rich & Co.

Mr Rich died on Wednesday June 26 2013 - an obituary in the New York Times and the Sunday Times of South Africa are attached

I also request that, if appropriate, fees be waived as this request is in the public interest. The requested information will be made available to the general public free of charge as part of a broader research project to explore the stakeholders involved in South African government procurement of oil during the 1980s.

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Sincerely,



Murray Hunter

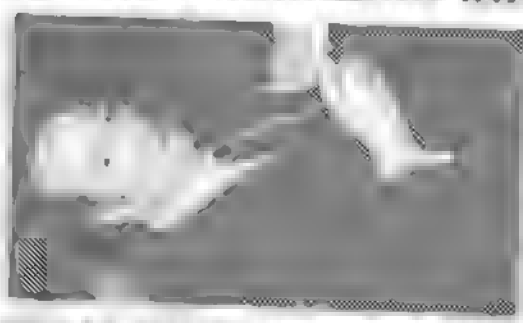
Marc Rich: Trading king and pardoned fugitive

By [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

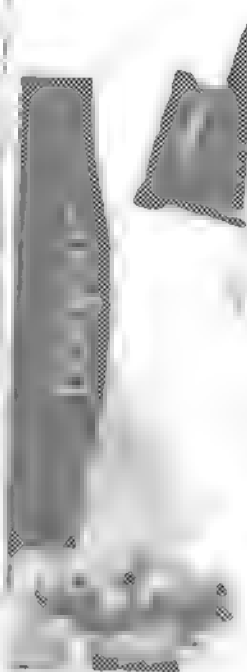
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Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

Marc Rich, a shrewd, swash-buckling oil trader who fled to Switzerland after being indicted in charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with Iran and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton at his last hours in office, died on Wednesday of cancer, Switzerland. He was 78. The cause was a stroke, his spokesman said.

Mr. Rich engaged the Mob cause with his parents and became one of the world's most successful commodity traders, a billionaire who cornered the market for aluminum, silver and zinc and promoted a "poor market" for oil outside the control of the international petroleum giants.

Nicknamed El Maudhar for his steel nerves and razor sharp acumen, Mr. Rich pushed the limits of legality and the government said, broke them. In 1983 he was indicted on 65 criminal counts that included tax fraud and trading with Iran when it was holding American hostages.

One of the most serious allegations was that Mr. Rich had aided the provenance of crude oil he sold in 1980 and 1981. Under complicated regulations then in place, newly found oil fetched a higher price than older

oil. And contributed reporting.

oil. By illegally marking up the price of oil and passing it through a bewildering chain of transactions, Mr. Rich sold oil at a markup of up to 400 percent. He was accused of making more than \$100 million from the scheme, avoiding paying \$48 million in United States taxes.

Mr. Rich paid the government about \$200 million in civil penalties but fled to Switzerland to escape criminal prosecution. The Internal Revenue Service offered a \$500,000 reward for his capture, and the F.B.I. put him on its "most wanted" list, along with Osama bin Laden. Even as he remained the world's biggest trader of metals and minerals and lived in opulence, he was called the world's most famous fugitive.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2001. Mr. Rich's name appeared on the presidential pardon list. It became White House policy since President Gerald R. Ford gave one to Richard M. Nixon in 1974, and speculation about Mr. Clinton's involvement was rampant.

It was soon learned that Mr. Rich's former wife, Denise Rich, had made large donations to the Democratic Party and the Clinton library, and that Leland Olsch, including Prince Markiezo Elad Barak, had lobbied Mr. Clinton for the pardon. Rabbi Irving Greenberg, chairman of the Unit-

ed States Holocaust Memorial Museum, also pressed Mr. Rich's case, an museum stationery.

Shalev Stern, a former head of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, expressed gratitude to Mr. Rich for routinely allowing agents to use his offices around the world and for financing the lives of Jews from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries. King Juan Carlos I of Spain also weighed in on Mr. Rich's behalf.

Eric H. Holder Jr., then the deputy attorney general and now the attorney general, advised the

In his last hours in office, Bill Clinton pardoned Rich.

White House that he was "neutralizing favorable" in the pardon. Only weeks later, however, Mr. Holder said he regretted the recommendation.

Mr. Clinton later quoted respected tax experts he had consulted who concluded that no crime had been committed and that the tax-reporting tactics of Mr. Rich and his corporation had been reasonable. But Mr. Clinton, too, came to have regrets, calling the pardon "terrible politics."

Bert Stern, 83, Elite Photographer Known for Images of Marilyn Monroe

By PAUL VITELLO

Mr. Stern, 83, died on Wednesday.



Mr. and Denise Rich in a 1986 file photo. They in 1988 and divorced in 1996. Denise Rich was a singer

and Green, known as Pinky, left the firm in 1974, unhappy with Philip's conservative approach to trading and resentful of not getting bonuses. They formed Marc Rich AG, which later became Glencore International, a commodities trading behemoth. Mr. Rich sold his 51 percent stake in 1993.

After the pro-American Shuh Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown in 1979, Mr. Rich decried a United States boycott of Iran and continued buying its oil - even as 59 American warplanes were held hostage for 444 days. He used some of the oil to supply Israel surreptitiously.

In an interview with Daniel Aramant for the book "The King of Oil: The Secret Lives of Marc Rich" (2010), Mr. Rich characterized his Iran deals as simply proper business. "They respect the contracts," Mr. Rich said. "We performed a service. They didn't bring the oil we furnished. They wanted the \$100 million

July 28, 2013

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a request under the **Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)**, the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, the common law of the United States, the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C.) section 552a, and any statute providing for public access to government information:

I request all records concerning a deceased individual Marc Rich (born Marcell David Reich).

This individual was born December 18, 1934 in Antwerp, Belgium, and died on June 26, 2013. Mr. Reich was a businessman, hedge fund manager and commodities trader.

As proof of death, I have enclosed a copy of an obituary: "Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78," By Douglas Martin. *The New York Times*.

If possible, I would prefer to receive the largest number of records or documents in electronic form.

I am filing this FOIA request as a "representative of the news media" since I am a reporter for *The Hill* newspaper. This designation entitles me to a waiver of fees accumulated during the actual search and review process. However, if your agency does determine that I should be charged for any part of this request, please contact me before any searches reach an estimate cost of \$25.

Now published five times a week, *The Hill* delivers solid, non-partisan and objective reporting on the business of Washington, covering the inner-workings of Congress, as well as the nexus between politics and business. For more information about *The Hill*, please refer to www.thehill.com.

In reference to our request I have provided the following information addressing the points listed in the Department of Justice's FOIA Guide, 2002 Edition: Fees and Fee Waivers, as found online at <http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/foia/foia.htm>.

1. The content from these documents "is likely to contribute" to the understanding of your agency to the common reader. Our reporting would not be possible without the specific content garnered by the release of the requested information.

Prior to any action on this FOIA request, this information is not in the public domain.

2. Due to the nature of our organization, *The Hill*, the disclosure under our FOIA request will "contribute to the understanding of the public at large." The information will be printed in our newspaper, *The Hill*, and on our website, www.thehill.com, and will be read by a large number of people. The newspaper's current circulation is 21,000 and is read by members of Congress, Capitol Hill staff members, executive branch officials, lobbyists and interest groups in the Washington. We expect the information produced through this and other FOIA requests to serve as the basis for several articles that explain the actions and operations of government to the general public.

3. Reporters at *The Hill* newspaper also possess the skills necessary to process the requested information. We write articles for print and online publication. Other members of the media consider us to be a news organization of high standing as evidenced by our numerous awards over the years. Additionally, many federal agencies have deemed *The Hill* to be a news media outlet for FOIA requests.

4. The disclosures we requested through the Freedom of Information Act do not primarily serve any "commercial interest." Any data derived from our request will be used primarily to educate the public and will be distributed freely. As described in section (3), we represent the news media and plan to distribute this information to the public.

As I am sure you are aware, the Freedom of Information Act requires that if part of a record is exempt from disclosure, you must redact and release all segregated parts. Please describe the deleted material in detail and specify the reasons for believing that the alleged statutory justification applies in this instance.

Do contact me by telephone or e-mail if you have any questions regarding this request or recommendations on how to streamline or revise it. If my request is denied in whole or in part, please specify which exemption(s) is (are) claimed for each passage or whole document denied. In addition, please give the number of pages in each document and the total number of pages pertaining to this request and the dates of the documents withheld. Please provide copies of any logs, internal tracking numbers or other file-tracking device or system of documents in existence but denied disclosure. Such statements will be helpful in deciding whether to appeal an adverse determination.

I appreciate your attention to this and expect, as the FOIA provides, to hear from your office within 20 days. If you have any questions about the nature or scope of this request, please call me at 202-407-8002.

Sincerely,



Megan R. Wilson
Business and Lobbying Researcher
The Hill
1625 K Street NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20006
202-407-8002
Cell [REDACTED]
Fax: 202-628-8503
[REDACTED]

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The New York Times

June 18, 2013

Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

Marc Rich, a shrewd, swashbuckling oil trader who fled to Switzerland after being indicted on charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with Iran and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton in his last hours in office, setting off a whirlwind of criticism, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78.

The cause was a stroke, his spokesman said.

Mr. Rich escaped the Holocaust with his parents and became one of history's most successful commodity traders, a billionaire who cornered the market for aluminum, silver and zinc and promoted a spot market for oil outside the control of the international petroleum giants.

Nicknamed El Matador for his steel nerves and razor-sharp acumen, Mr. Rich pushed the limits of legality and, the government said, broke them. In 1983 he was indicted on 65 criminal counts that included tax fraud and trading with Iran when it was holding American hostages.

One of the most serious allegations was that Mr. Rich had misrepresented the provenance of crude oil he sold in 1980 and 1981. Under complicated regulations then in place, newly found oil fetched a higher price than older oil. By illegally marking up the price of old oil and passing it through a bewildering chain of transactions, Mr. Rich sold oil at a markup of up to 400 percent. He was accused of making more than \$100 million from the scheme, avoiding paying \$48 million in United States taxes.

Mr. Rich paid the government about \$200 million in civil penalties but fled to Switzerland to escape criminal prosecution. The Internal Revenue Service offered a \$500,000 reward for his capture, and the F.B.I. put him on its "most wanted" list, along with Osama bin Laden. Even as he remained the world's biggest trader of metals and minerals and lived in opulence, he was called the world's most famous fugitive.

Then, on Jan. 20, 2001 — Mr. Clinton's last day in office — Mr. Rich's name appeared on a presidential pardon list. It immediately became the most debated White House act. President Gerald R. Ford gave one to Richard M. Nixon in 1974, and speculation about Clinton's motivation was rampant.

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It was soon learned that Mr. Rich's former wife, Denise Rich, had made large donations to the Democratic Party and the Clinton library, and that Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Ehud Barak, had lobbied Mr. Clinton for the pardon. Rabbi Irving Greenberg, chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, also pressed Mr. Rich's case, on museum stationery.

Shabtai Shavit, a former head of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, expressed gratitude to Mr. Rich for routinely allowing agents to use his offices around the world and for financing airlifts of Jews from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries. King Juan Carlos I of Spain also weighed in on Mr. Rich's behalf.

Eric H. Holder Jr., then the deputy attorney general and now the attorney general, advised the White House that he was "neutral leaning favorable" to the pardon. Only weeks later, however, Mr. Holder said he regretted the recommendation.

Mr. Clinton later quoted respected tax experts he had recruited who concluded that no crime had been committed and that the tax-reporting tactics of Mr. Rich and his corporation had been reasonable. But Mr. Clinton, too, came to have regrets, calling the pardon "terrible politics."

Mr. Rich never returned to the United States, nor did American agents succeed in several attempts to seize him and bring him back. A diplomatic technicality thwarted his effort to renounce his American citizenship, but he did attain Belgian, Spanish and Israeli citizenships.

He was born Marcel David Reich on Dec. 18, 1934, in Antwerp, Belgium, where his father eked out a living peddling factory discards door to door. In the early 1940s, the family moved to the United States, settling in Kansas City, Mo., where they opened a jewelry store. They also changed their surname to the more American-sounding Rich. In 1950, they moved to Queens, and Mr. Rich's father, David, started a factory to make burlap bags.

Mr. Rich attended the private Rhodes School in Manhattan. His preferred languages were French, German and Yiddish. Calvin Trillin, the author, wrote that he once shared a tent in a summer camp in the Ozarks with Mr. Rich, whom he characterized as the camp's "quietest kid."

Mr. Rich later attended New York University but did not graduate. When he was 18, a friend of his father's got him a job in the mailroom at Philipp Brothers, then the world's largest raw-materials trading company. He was referred to as "the business machine" for his dedication to trading, and made a tidy profit by buying mercury at the outset of the Korean War and selling it to manufacturers who needed it to make batteries for the Army.

By 1967 he was heading the Madrid office of Philipp and had begun to develop ways to buy and sell oil for immediate delivery, rather than relying on the traditional long-term contracts preferred by big oil companies. Some credit him with helping to start the "spot" market for crude oil. He began to buy and sell oil from Iran, then an American ally.

Mr. Rich and his partner Pincus Green, known as Pinky, left the firm in 1974, unhappy with Philipp's conservative approach to trading and resentful of not getting bonuses. They formed Marc Rich AG, which later became Glencore International, a commodities trading behemoth. Mr. Rich sold his 51 percent stake in 1993.

After the pro-American Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown in 1979, Mr. Rich defied a United States boycott of Iran and continued buying its oil — even as 52 Americans were held hostage for 444 days. He used some of the oil to supply Israel surreptitiously.

In an interview with Daniel Ammann for the book "The King of Oil: The Secret Lives of Marc Rich" (2010), Mr. Rich characterized his Iran deals as simply proper business. "They respected the contracts," Mr. Rich said. "We performed a service for them. We bought the oil, we handled the transport and we sold it. They couldn't do it themselves, so we were able to do it."

Mr. Rich traded with Libya under Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, South Africa under apartheid (in violation of an international embargo), the Communist dictatorships of Cuba and Romania, and undemocratic Latin American countries. He often did business with countries at war.

He favored loud ties and Cuban cigars, collected Picassos and van Goghs and socialized with Henry Kissinger and Plácido Domingo. He owned half of 20th Century Fox in the first half of the 1980s. He had homes in Switzerland, Israel and Spain.

In 1966, he married Denise Joy Eisenberg, who wrote songs recorded by Aretha Franklin and Patti LaBelle. Their daughter Gabrielle died of leukemia in 1996, the same year the couple divorced.

Mr. Rich married Gisela Rossi in 1998, and they divorced in 2005. He is survived by two daughters, Ilona Rich Schachter and Daniella Rich Kilstock, and six grandchildren.

In 1988, Fortune magazine found that far from facing hardship as an exile, Mr. Rich experienced a "plusher and more pampered existence with each passing day." The magazine painted a most tranquil scene, sunlight shimmering on the sea: "The enormously gifted fugitive from justice takes another puff on his cigar and sips his wine and decides to take a dip in his \$9.5 million swimming pool. Why not?"

Mark Scott contributed reporting.

Sobonya, David P.

From: Phil Mattingly (BLOOMBERG/ NEWSROOM: [REDACTED])
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2013 11:30 AM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: FOI/PA REQUEST

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Sept. 19, 2013

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Record/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

BY E-MAIL

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552 *et seq* ("FOIA"), I request copies of (or access to) I am seeking access to all FBI files related to Marc Rich, the financier who died June 26, 2013 (Obituary: http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0). Born Marcell David Reich, I am seeking access to any and all investigative files, documents or memorandums related to Mr. Rich.

I am a reporter for Bloomberg News, an accredited and recognized newsgathering organization. I request the Records to inform the public about matters of public concern.

FOIA requires that the your agency respond to this request within 20 business days. This request is segregable, and your agency may not withhold entire records because of one section that you believe is exempt from disclosure. Under federal law, if you choose to withhold any such parts of the records from disclosure, you must specify in a written response the factual and legal basis for withholding any part of the Records.

In responding to FOIA requests, the agency must operate with a presumption in favor of disclosure. As stated in a January 21, 2009 Presidential Memorandum: "All agencies should adopt a presumption in favor of disclosure, in order to renew their commitment to the principles embodied in FOIA, and to usher in a new era of open Government."

I agree to pay reasonable fees for the Records, including actual costs up to \$250. If you estimate that actual costs will exceed this amount, please contact me so that I may make the appropriate arrangements for payment. Please contact me if I may assist in your office's response to this request.

Phil Mattingly
Bloomberg News
1399 New York Ave., Floor 11
Washington, D.C. 20005

202 654 4316



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Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78

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Guido Roessli/Associated Press

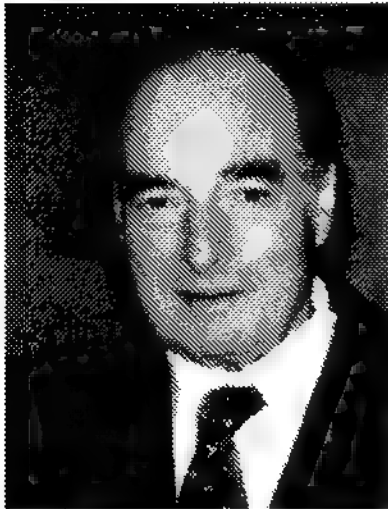
Marc and Denise Rich in a 1986 file photo. They married in 1986 and divorced in 1996. Denise Rich was a songwriter.

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

Published: June 26, 2013

Marc Rich, a shrewd, swashbuckling oil trader who fled to Switzerland after being indicted on charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with Iran and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton in his last hours in office, setting off a whirlwind of criticism, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78.

ebook,twitter,google,save,email show...
data title="Marc Rich,
Financier and Famous
Fugitive, Dies at 78" data
url="http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/
-rich-pardoned-financier-dies
-at-78.html" data-
description="Mr. Rich, who
made billions in commodities
as founder of Glencore
International, was a fugitive

[Enlarge This Image](#)

Guido Roese/KEYSTONE, via Associated Press

Marc Rich in 1998.

The cause was a stroke, his spokesman said.

on charges of tax evasion and trading with Iran until he was pardoned by President Bill Clinton." >



Mr. Rich escaped the Holocaust with his parents and became one of history's most successful commodity traders, a billionaire who cornered the market for aluminum, silver and zinc and promoted a spot market for oil outside the control of the international petroleum giants.

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Log in to
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Then, on Jan. 20, 2001 — Mr. Clinton's last day in office — Mr. Rich's name appeared on the presidential pardon list. It immediately became the most debated White House pardon since President Gerald R. Ford gave one to Richard M. Nixon in 1974, and speculation about Mr. Clinton's motivation was rampant.

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Mark Scott contributed reporting.

A version of this article appears in print on June 27, 2013, on page B17 of the New York edition with the headline Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78.



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Rich, Marc (1934-2013)

Glencore International AG

Deaths (Obituaries)

Amnesties, Commutations and Pardons

Sobonya, David P.

From: Sam Shapiro [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2013 3:02 PM
To: FOIPARquest

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b7c

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552. I hereby request the following records:

All records on, about, mentioning, or concerning Marc Rich (December 18, 1934—June 26, 2013). An obituary was published in print in the The New York Times on June 27, 2013, on page B17 with the headline: 'Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78.' A web page with the text of that obituary can be found here:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html>

Marc Rich was International commodities trader, hedge fund manager, financier and businessman, best known for founding Glencore International. In the 1980s, Rich was indicted for tax fraud, illegally marking up the price of oil, and trading with Iran during the hostage crisis there. He spent time as a fugitive in Switzerland. On January 20, 2001, he received a presidential pardon from President Clinton.

As a representative of the news media I am only required to pay for the direct cost of duplication after the first 100 pages. Information on Rich is being sought on behalf of *Mother Jones Magazine* for dissemination to the general public.

If my request is denied in whole or part, I ask that you justify all deletions by reference to specific exemptions of the act. I will also expect you to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material. I, of course, reserve the right to appeal your decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of fees.

Thank you in advance for your anticipated cooperation in this matter. I look forward to receiving your response to this request within 20 business days, as the statute requires.

Sincerely,

Sam Shapiro

Research Intern

Mother Jones Magazine, DC Bureau

1319 F St. NW, Suite 810

Washington, DC 20004

Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: Mark Sauter [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, November 07, 2015 8:18 PM
To: FOIPARrequest
Subject: FOIA Request: Marc Rich

b6
b7C

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request records concerning Marc Rich, born Marcell David Reich on/about 12/18/1934 and died on/about 6/26/2013. The death of Mr. Rich has been widely reported, including here:
<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html>

If this request involves separate files, or can be separated, and this will ease the complexity of the request for you and speed of response to me, please do separate them.

I request a waiver of all fees for this request. Disclosure of the requested information to me is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, is not in any commercial interest, and due to the fact that I am eligible for "news media" status.

I am making this request as the: producer of the widely noted news site *DMZ War*; co-author of McGraw-Hill's leading college textbook on homeland security (Homeland Security: A Complete Guide), and source on stories for major media outlets. This request is "likely to contribute significantly" to the public understanding of government operations such as U.S. law enforcement activities. For your information, I have been granted "news media" and/or public interest exemptions in the past by numerous FOIA offices, including the DoD, DoS and FBI.

11/07/2015

Thank you for your assistance with this request. I am willing to pay reproduction fees in the form of emailed PDF files or CD ROMs, after the fee waiver, for this request up to a maximum of \$25. If you estimate fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you in advance for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Mark Sauter

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: MRUFOIA Requests <MRUFOIA.Requests@usdoj.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 5:10 PM
To: FOIPAResult; OPA FOIA (JMD)
Subject: EMRUFOIA110715-1(Sauter, Mark)
Attachments: Sauter, Mark(EMRUFOIA110715-1).pdf; EMRUFOIA110715-1 Sauter, Mark.pdf

The Mail Referral Unit has reviewed the FOIA request below and is sending it to your office for processing. The request contains information that is specific to your organization. If you have any questions, then please contact [redacted] at [redacted] or [redacted]

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From: Mark Sauter [mailto:[redacted]]
Sent: Saturday, November 07, 2015 8:23 PM
To: MRUFOIA Requests
Subject: FOIA Request: Marc Rich

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b7C

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request records concerning Marc Rich, born Marcell David Reich on/about 12/18/1934 and died on/about 6/26/2013. The death of Mr. Rich has been widely reported, including here: <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html>

Mr. Rich received a presidential pardon on 1/20/2001 and DoJ records are likely to be held in the organization that processes such pardons, among other offices. 11 / NOV 2015

If this request involves separate files, or can be separated, and this will ease the complexity of the request for you and speed of response to me, please do separate them.

I request a waiver of all fees for this request. Disclosure of the requested information to me is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, is not in any commercial interest, and due to the fact that I am eligible for "news media" status.

I am making this request as the: producer of the widely noted news site *DMZ War*; co-author of McGraw-Hill's leading college textbook on homeland security (*Homeland Security: A Complete Guide*), and source on stories for major media outlets. This request is "likely to contribute significantly" to the public understanding of government operations such as U.S. law enforcement activities. I or your information, I have been granted "news media" and/or public interest exemptions in the past by numerous FOIA offices, including the DoD, DoS and FBI.

Thank you for your assistance with this request. I am willing to pay reproduction fees in the form of emailed PDF files or CD ROMs, after the fee waiver, for this request up to a maximum of \$25. If you estimate fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you in advance for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Mark Sauter

[redacted]



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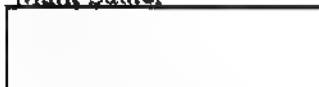
U.S. Department of Justice



Washington, D.C. 20530

November 9, 2015

Mark Sauter



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Dear Mr. Sauter:

This is in response to your request for records, Tracking Number, EMRUFOIA110715-1. Your Freedom of Information Act and/or Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request was received by this office which serves as the receipt and referral unit for FOIA/PA requests addressed to the Department of Justice (DOJ). Federal agencies are required to respond to a FOIA request within 20 business days. This period does not begin until the request is actually received by the component within the DOJ that maintains the records sought, or ten business days after the request is received in this office, whichever is earlier.

We have referred your request to the DOJ component(s) you have designated or, based on descriptive information you have provided, to the component(s) most likely to have the records. All future inquiries concerning the status of your request should be addressed to the office(s) listed below:

FOIA/PA
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602
(540) 868-4500

FOIA/PA
Office of the Pardon Attorney
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
(202) 616-6070

Sincerely,

Evie Sassok, Assistant Director
Logistics Management
Facilities and Administrative Services Staff
Justice Management Division

FOIA COVER SHEETJustice Management Division / Logistics Management ServicesMail Referral Unit, Landover Operations Center, RM 115**TO:**

Date	11/9/15
Components/POCs	FBI/David M. Hardy
OPA	

b6
b7C**REQUEST INFORMATION:**

FOIA Tracking Number	EMRUFOIA110715-1
Requester	Sauter, Mark
Date of Request	11/7/15
Date Received	11/7/15
Processed By (initials):	

b6
b7C**REMARKS:**

The MRU has reviewed the attached FOIA request and is sending it to your office for processing. A letter was also sent to the requestor advising him of this referral. If you have any questions, please contact [redacted] on [redacted]

b6
b7C

Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: Ken Klippenstein [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, January 24, 2016 12:51 AM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: foia re marc rich
Attachments: marc rich.docx; nytimes.com-Marc Rich Financier and Famous Fugitive Dies at 78.pdf

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Greetings,

My FOIA request is attached, as well as a PDF copy of the New York Times obituary for Marc Rich.

Thank you for your attention,

Ken Klippenstein

[REDACTED]

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b7C

1/21/2016

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts request:

This is a request for records under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA").

REQUESTER INFORMATION

Name: Ken Klippenstein

Address: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

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RECORDS SOUGHT

I request disclosure of any and all records that were prepared, received, transmitted, collected and/or maintained by the FBI, the Terrorist Screening Center, the National Joint Terrorism Task Force, or any Joint Terrorism Task Force relating or referring to:

1) Marc Rich (Any reference, whether or not capitalized, abbreviated, hyphenated or misspelled.)

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Marc Rich (born Marcell David Reich; December 18, 1934 – June 26, 2013) was an international commodities trader, hedge fund manager, financier and businessman. He was best known for founding the commodities company Glencore and for being indicted in the United States on federal charges of tax evasion and illegally making oil deals with Iran during the Iran hostage crisis. He was in Switzerland at the time of the indictment and never returned to the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING SEARCH

1) Request for FBI Headquarters, Field Office, Task Force Offices, and other Offices Searches:

Notwithstanding the fact that the FBI may have the ability to search certain records centrally that previously could only be searched by the field offices, I request that complete and thorough searches for any and all records relating or referring to the subjects of my requests be conducted in any and all indices, filing systems, and locations maintained by FBI headquarters, any and all FBI field offices and/or resident agencies, and any and all FBI and/or joint task force offices.

The search should include, but not be limited to, the following offices, divisions, branches, and locations:

Director, Chief of Staff, Deputy Director, Special Agents in Charge (SACs), the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of Integrity and Compliance, Executive Assistant Director for National Security Branch/Associate Executive, Assistant Director for National Security Branch, Counterterrorism Division, Counterintelligence Division, Directorate of Intelligence, Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate, Executive Assistant Director for

Criminal, Cyber, Response, and Services Branch Criminal Investigative Division, Cyber Division, Critical Incident Response Group, International Operations Division, Office of Law Enforcement Coordination, Executive Assistant Director for Science and Technology Branch, Operational Technology Division, Laboratory Division, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Associate Deputy Director, Resource Planning Office, Inspection Division, Facilities and Logistics Services Division, Finance Division, Records Management Division, Security Division, Executive Assistant Director for Information and Technology Branch, IT Management Division, IT Engineering Division, IT Services Division, Executive Assistant Director for Human Resources Branch, Training and Development Division, and Human Resources Division.

2) Request for Main File and Cross-Reference Searches:

I request that a search of all main file **and cross-reference** indices, filing systems, and locations be conducted for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my requests.

3) Instructions Regarding "Records":

For both main file and cross-reference searches, my requests includes, but are not limited to, documents; reports; memoranda; letters; electronic files; "See Also" files; "Do Not File" files; "Official & Confidential" files; Nichols files; W. Mark Felt Files; Interesting Case write-ups; FBI Budget Records; numbered and lettered subfiles; 1A envelopes; 1C bulky evidence; routing slips; enclosures behind files (EBF's); "Personal & Confidential" files; restricted files; photographs, audio tapes & videotapes; "JUNE" files; "Obscene" Files; "Subversive" Indexes; Bulky Exhibits; control files; mail covers; trash covers; zero files; double zero files; Weekly Press Summary File; Monthly Administrative Reports; prosecutive report; nonprosecutive summary; investigative reports; negative results of investigation; Five-Year Reinvestigation; Public Financial Disclosure Reports; newspaper clippings; misconduct investigations; News Releases; Photostats; Originating Agency Identifier File; interview notes; investigative notes; FD-302s; National Periodical Summary File; Letterhead Memorandum (LHM); blind Memorandum; office Memorandum; SAC Memorandum; Media Matters Statistical Collection Form; Manuals; logs; job postings; administrative data; Law Enforcement Bulletin; Special Surveillance Group Daily Worksheet; Accomplishment Reports; cumulative/comparative reports; dead files; contracts; noninvestigative files; legal files; Legat files; office of origin files; OPR records; Recreation Association records; cryptomaterials; recording of outside contacts; consensual monitoring transcriptions; inquiries from members of Congress; confidential source material; letters from chronic letter writers; and any index citations relating to the subjects of my requests or referencing the subjects of my requests ("see also") in other files. When processing these requests, please note the D.C. Circuit has previously held that agencies have a duty to construe the subject material of FOIA requests liberally to ensure responsive records are not overlooked. See *Nation Magazine, Washington Bureau v. U.S. Customs Service*, 71 F.3d 885, 890 (D.C. Cir. 1995). Accordingly, you are hereby instructed that the term "record" includes, but is not limited to: 1) all email communications to or from any individual within your agency; 2) memoranda; 3) inter-agency communications; 4) sound recordings; 5) tape recordings; 6) video or film recordings; 7) photographs; 8) notes; 9) notebooks; 10) indices; 11) jottings; 12) message slips; 13) letters or

correspondence; 14) telexes; 15) telegrams; 16) facsimile transmissions; 17) statements; 18) policies; 19) manuals or binders; 20) books; 21) handbooks; 22) business records; 23) personnel records; 24) ledgers; 25) notices; 26) warnings; 27) affidavits; 28) declarations under penalty of perjury; 29) unsworn statements; 30) reports; 31) diaries; or 32) calendars, regardless of whether they are handwritten, printed, typed, mechanically or electronically recorded or reproduced on any medium capable of conveying an image, such as paper, CDs, DVDs, or diskettes.

Furthermore, in line with the guidance issued by the Department of Justice ("DOJ") on 9 September 2008 to all federal agencies with records subject to FOIA, agency records that are currently in the possession of a U.S. Government contractor for purposes of records management remain subject to FOIA. Please ensure that your searches comply with this clarification on the effect of Section 9 of the OPEN Government Act of 2007 of the definition of a "record" for purposes of FOIA.

In addition, the FBI should not interpret this request to exclude records sent to outside third parties, nor should the FBI interpret this request to exclude records originating with outside third parties.

4) Instructions Regarding "Leads":

As required by the relevant case law, the FBI is required to follow any leads it discovers during the conduct of its searches and perform additional searches when said leads indicate that records may be located in another FBI system. Failure to follow clear leads is a violation of FOIA.

5) Request for Searches for FOI/PA Records, 197 Files, and (-0, -2, -5) Control Files:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request searches for records relating or referring to Freedom of Information and/or Privacy Act's requests submitted by, on behalf of, or about the subjects of my requests. My requests include, but are not limited to, searches of 190 files, indices of responses to previous FOI/PA requests, 197 Files, and (-0, -2, -5) Control Files. Therefore, please ensure searches are conducted of the FOIA Data Processing System (FDPS) and Request Tracking System (RTS). If any FOIA/Privacy Act requests are found which were submitted by, on behalf of, or about the subjects of my requests, I also request any and all processing notes, search slips, and any other records generated in the course of perfecting, locating, responding to, or otherwise processing the requests.

6) Request for Text Searches of the ECF:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that text searches of the ECF (Electronic Case File) be conducted.¹ I also request text searches of any other system, databases, and indices that can be text searched.

7) Request for ELSUR, MISUR, and FISUR Searches:

¹ As stated by FBI Record/Information Dissemination Section Chief, David M. Hardy, in his 31 January 2013 Declaration to the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:12-cv-01660-RMC), "Because the decision to index names in a specific document can vary from document to document, the text search [of the ECF] provide[s] a more comprehensive search of the CRS "

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of all electronic, microphone, and physical surveillance indices, filing systems, and locations for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted. These searches should include, but not be limited to, searches for "overhears."²

8) Request for Searches of Indices:

I request that searches include, but not be limited to, the following indices: General index; Administrative Index (ADEX); Agitator Index; Alternate Offices Indices; Anonymous Letter File; Associates of Drug Enforcement Class I Narcotics Violators; Background Investigation Index – Department of Justice; Background Investigation Index – White House, Other Executive Agencies, and Congress; Background Investigation Index – Department of Energy; Bank Fraud and Embezzlement Index; Bank Robbery Albums; Bank Robbery Nickname Index; Bank Robbery Note File; Bank Robbery Suspect Index; Black Panther Party Photo Index; Black United Front Index; Car Ring Case Photo Albums; Car Ring Case Photo Album and Index; Car Ring Case Toll-Call Index, Car Ring Theft Working Index; Cartage Albums; Channelizing Index; Check Circular File; Computerized Telephone Number File Intelligence; Con Man Index; Confidence Game (Flimflam) Albums; Copyright Matters Index; Criminal Intelligence Index; Criminal Informant Index; Drug Enforcement Agency (DA) Class I Narcotics Violators Listing; Deserter Index; ELSUR Index; Evidence Control Index; Extremist Informant Index; Extremist Photo Albums; False Identities Index; False Identities Program List; False Identity Photo Albums; FBI/Inspector General Case Pointer System; FBI Wanted Persons Index; Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) Asset Index; Foreign Police Cooperation Index; Fraud against the Government Index; Fugitive Bank Robbers File; General Security Index; Hoodlum License Plate Index; Identification Order Fugitive Flier File; Informant Index; Index of Informants in Other Field Offices; Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft Photo Album; Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Wanted List; Key Activist Program Albums; Key Extremist Program Listing; Kidnapping Book; Known Check Passers Album; Known Gambler Index; La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Membership Index; Leased Line Letter Request Index; Mail Cover Index; Mail Cover Statistics Index; Military Deserter Index; National Bank Robbery Albums; National Fraudulent Check File; National Security Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) Card File; National Security Electronic Surveillance File; Night Depository Trap Index; Organized Crime Photo Albums; Photospread Identification Elimination File; Prostitute Photo Albums; Rabble-Rouser Index; Reserve Index; Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Wanted Circular File; Security Index; Security Informant Index; Security Subjects Control Index; Security Telephone Number Index; Selective Service Violators Index; Skyjack Fugitive Albums; Sources of Information Index; Special Services Index; Stolen Checks and Fraud-by-Wire Index; Stop Notices Index; Surveillance Locator Index; Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) Index; Telephone Number Index – Gamblers; Telephone Subscribers and Toll Record Check

² As stated by FBI Record/Information Dissemination Section Chief, David M. Hardy, in his 12 September 2013 "Fourth Declaration of David M. Hardy" to the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Case 1:12-cv-01660-RMC), "overhears" are records pertaining to "all individuals mentioned during monitored conversations[.]"

Index; Thieves, Couriers, and Fences Photo Index; Toll Records Request Index; Top Burglar Albums; Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program Index; Top Ten Program File; Top Their Program Index; Truck Hijack Photo Albums; Truck Thief Suspect Photo Album; Traveling Criminal Photo Album; Veterans Administration (VA)/Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Matters Index; Wanted Fliers File; Weathermen Photo Album; Wheelindex; White House Special Index; Witness Protection Program Index; and Wounded Knee Album.

9) Request for Searches of Laboratory Records:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of all laboratory indices, filing systems, and locations for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted. My request includes, but is not limited to, searches for laboratory records.

10) Request for Confidential Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of all confidential indices, filing systems, and locations for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted.

11) Request for Searches of Seized Asset Information:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of any and all records systems and indices pertaining to seized asset information for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted.

12) Request for Searches of the FBI's "Bureau Mailing Lists" records system:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of the FBI's "Bureau Mailing lists" records system for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted.

13) Request for Searches of the "Special File Room":

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches of the "Special File Room" for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of my request be conducted.

14) Request for Computer, Intranet, and Internal Network Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search all systems of records that are available to the FBI through any computer, InterCommunication Intranet or any other intranet or internal U.S. government or FBI network. Your searches of intranet and internal network systems of records should include, but not be limited to: Bureaupedia, Intellipedia, and any wiki to which the FBI has access; Field Office Management System (FOIMS); National Information Sharing Strategy (NISS) and its components, the Law Enforcement Online (LEO), Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEX), and OneDOJ; the FBI's Records/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) and Work Process Unit (WPU) SharePoint sites, any other SharePoint sites available to the FBI; eChirp³; Subject Matter

³On eChirp, see <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-switch/wp/2013/11/01/u-s-intelligence-agencies-have-their-own-twitter-its-called-echirp/>

Expert (SME) pages; NCTC Online; FBI Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information Operational Network (SCION); FBI Data Integration and Visualization System (DIVS); Delta; FISAMS; DWS/EDMS; Data Loading and Analysis System (DaLAS); Telephone Application; Clearwater; Investigative Data Warehouse; Guardian/eGuardian; Sentinel; Automated Case Support (ACS) Universal Index; ACS Electronic Case File; and ACS Investigative Case Management.

15) Request for Training Manuals Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search all training materials, including but not limited to material used at, or in the possession of, the FBI's Quantico training facility, the National Executive Institute, Executive Development Institute (EDI), Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LEEDS), International Law Enforcement Academy, and the FBI's Virtual Academy.

16) Request for Intelligence Products Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search all FBI intelligence products, including but not limited to, Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs), Intelligence Bulletins, Situational Intelligence Reports, Assessments, Emerging Trend Reports, monthly (or otherwise periodic) emails from the Threat Monitoring Unit (TMU) to field offices, and Intelligence Briefings. Please also search all non-FBI intelligence products that are in the possession of the FBI or to which the FBI has access, including but not limited to, the Threat Matrix.

17) Request for NCIC Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search all NCIC files, including but not limited to: Article File; Gun File; Boat File; Securities File; Vehicle File; Vehicle and Boat Parts File; License Plate File; Missing Persons File; Foreign Fugitive File; Identity Theft File; Immigration Violator File; Protection Order File; Supervised Release File; Unidentified Persons File; U.S. Secret Service Protective File; Gang File; Known or Appropriately Suspected Terrorist File; Wanted Persons File.

18) Request for Affiliated Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search records of any offices or components through which the FBI collaborates, trains, or otherwise works with non-governmental entities, including but not limited to the Domestic Security Alliance Council, the Business Alliance, Infragard, Academic Alliance, and FBI Citizen's Academy.

19) Request for Downgraded and Obsolete Systems Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, please search systems of records which are still in existence but have had their funding eliminated, have been downgraded, or are considered obsolete.

20) Instructions regarding Federated Searches:

If you perform any federated searches (i.e., a search across multiple databases), please ensure that the user performing the searches has access to all the content of all the databases searched.

21) Instructions regarding Drives and Storage Media:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, your searches should include, but not be limited to, files stored locally on individual computers (all drives); on remote-access drives assigned to individual users; shared drives; removable media and storage drives; and mobile computing equipment, such as temporarily assigned laptops and smart devices.

22) Request for Email Searches:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, your searches should include but not be limited to a search for emails. In searching emails, please search personal email accounts of all employees and former employees who may have sent or received emails regarding the subject matter of these request as well as institutional, public, shared, group, duty, task force, and all other joint and/or multi-user email accounts which may have been utilized by each such employee or former employee. Additionally, for each relevant email account identified, all storage areas must be searched, including the inbox folder and sub-folders, sent folder, deleted folder, and any archives. Your searches for emails should include Outlook, GroupWise, and Exchange, as well as any other email system.

23) Request for Searches of CORE, PRISM, BLARNEY, Upstream, and Fairview:

I request that the FBI search the CORE, PRISM, BLARNEY, Upstream, and Fairview systems for records relating or referring to the subjects of my requests.

24) Request for Searches for CART Records:

I request that the FBI search CART notes, reports, and other records relating or referring to the subjects of my requests.

25) Request for Additional Filing Systems, Indices, and Locations Searches:

Indeed, for both main file and cross-reference searches, please search *all* of your paper and manual indices, filing systems, and locations, including those I have not specified by name and those of which I may not be aware.

26) Instructions regarding Photographs and other Visual Materials:

I request that any photographs or other visual materials responsive to my requests be released to me in their original or comparable forms, quality, and resolution. For example, if a photograph was taken digitally, or if the FBI maintains a photograph digitally, I request disclosure of the original digital image file, not a reduced resolution version of that image file nor a printout and scan of that image file. Likewise, if a photograph was originally taken as a color photograph, I request disclosure of that photograph as a color image, not a black and white image. Please contact me for any clarification on this point.

27) Request for Ticklers:

For both main file and cross-reference searches, I request that searches for any and all "ticklers" relating or referring to the subjects of my requests be conducted.⁴

28) Request for Duplicate Pages:

I request disclosure of any and all supposedly "duplicate" pages. Scholars analyze records not only for the information available on any given page, but also for the relationships between that information and information on pages surrounding it. As such, though certain pages may have been previously released to me, the existence of those pages within new context renders them functionally new pages. As such, the only way to properly analyze released information is to analyze that information within its proper context. Therefore, I request disclosure of all "duplicate" pages.

29) Instructions regarding Scope and Breadth of Requests:

Please interpret the scope of the here-enclosed requests broadly. The FBI is instructed to interpret the scope of these requests in the most liberal manner possible short of an

⁴ As articulated in *Campbell v. United States DOJ*, 164 F.3d 20, 27 n.1 (1998), "A 'tickler' is a duplicate [FBI] file containing copies of documents, usually kept by a supervisor. Such files can be of interest to a FOIA requester because they could contain documents that failed to survive in other filing systems or that include unique annotations."

interpretation that would lead to a conclusion that the requests do not reasonably describe the records sought.

30) Instructions regarding Previously Processed Files:

The here-enclosed FOIPA requests are for new complete and thorough searches for any and all records relating or referring to the subjects of my requests. The release of previously processed records or files will not satisfy the here-enclosed requests.

31) Regarding Destroyed Records:

If any records responsive or potentially responsive to my requests have been destroyed, my requests include, but are not limited to, any and all records relating or referring to the destruction of those records. This includes, but is not limited to, any and all records relating or referring to the events leading to the destruction of those records.

32) Request for Searches of Open Source Material and Records Transferred to Outside Entities:

I request that in conducting its searches, the FBI process and disclose responsive records even if the FBI considers those records to be open source. This includes but is not limited to, searches of/for records transferred by the FBI to entities outside the FBI, including but not limited to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

33) Format:

I request that any releases stemming from the here-enclosed requests be provided to me in digital format (soft-copy) on a compact disk or other like media.

34) Additionally:

Please produce all records with administrative markings and pagination included.

Please place any "missing" files pertaining to this request on "special locate" and advise me that you have done this.

Please send a memo (copy to me) to the appropriate units in your office to assure that no records related to this request are destroyed.

35) Exemptions and Segregability:

I call your attention to President Obama's 21 January 2009 Memorandum concerning the Freedom of Information Act, in which he states:

All agencies should adopt a presumption in favor of disclosure, in order to renew their commitment to the principles embodied in FOIA [...] The presumption of disclosure should be applied to all decisions involving FOIA.⁵

In the same Memorandum, President Obama added that government information should not be kept confidential "merely because public officials might be embarrassed by disclosure, because errors and failures might be revealed, or because of speculative or abstract fears."

Finally, President Obama ordered that "The Freedom of Information Act should be administered with a clear presumption: In the case of doubt, openness prevails."

Nonetheless, if any responsive record or portion thereof is claimed to be exempt from production, FOIA/PA statutes provide that even if some of the requested material is properly exempt from mandatory disclosure, all segregable portions must be released. If documents are denied in part or in whole, please specify which exemption(s) is (are) claimed for each passage or whole document denied. Please provide a complete itemized inventory and a detailed factual justification of total or partial denial of documents. Specify the number of pages in each document and the total number of pages pertaining to this request. For "classified" material denied, please include the following information: the classification (confidential, secret or top secret); identity of the classifier; date or event for automatic declassification or classification review or downgrading; if applicable, identity of official authorizing extension of automatic declassification or review past six years; and, if applicable, the reason for extended classification beyond six years.

In excising material, please "black out" the material rather than "white out" or "cut out." I expect, as provided by FOIA, that the remaining non-exempt portions of documents will be released.

Please release all pages regardless of the extent of excising, even if all that remains are the stationery headings or administrative markings.

In addition, I ask that your agency exercise its discretion to release records which may be technically exempt, but where withholding serves no important public interest.

FEE CATEGORY AND REQUEST FOR A FEE WAIVER

⁵ President Barack Obama, "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Subject: Freedom of Information Act," January 21, 2009;
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/FreedomofInformationAct/>

I am willing to pay any reasonable expenses associated with this request, however, as the purpose of the requested disclosure is in full conformity with the statutory requirements for a waiver of fees, I formally request such a waiver. I request a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552(a)(4)(A)(iii) ("Documents shall be furnished without any charge ... if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester."). Disclosure in this case meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill Congress's legislative intent in amending FOIA. See *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be 'liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.'"). I incorporate by reference the explanation and attached materials in the above sections which demonstrates why the requested information is in the public interest.

As the legislative history of FOIA reveals, "It is critical that the phrase 'representative of the news media' be broadly interpreted if the act is to work as expected. . . . In fact, any person or organization which regularly publishes or disseminates information to the public . . . should qualify for waivers as a 'representative of the news media.'" 132 Cong. Rec. S14298 (daily ed. Sept. 30, 1986) (emphasis in original quotation); and 2) "A request by a reporter or other person affiliated with a newspaper, magazine, television or radio station, or other entity that is in the business of publishing or otherwise disseminating information to the public qualifies under this provision." 132 Cong. Rec. H9463 (Oct. 8, 1986) (emphasis in original quotation)). Therefore, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act and relevant case law, I, Ken Klippenstein, should be considered a representative of the news media.

The Department of Justice provides a two-part test for determining whether a requestor is entitled to a waiver of fees. Records responsive to a request are to be furnished without charge if the requestor has demonstrated that "(i) Disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, and (ii) Disclosure of the information is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 28 CFR 16.11(k). The DOJ regulations further require the consideration of the following factors in determining whether the requestor has met the first part of the test: the subject of the request; the informative value of the information to be disclosed; the contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public likely to result from disclosure; and the significance of the contribution to public understanding. 28 CFR 16.11(k)(2). To determine whether the second part of the test is met, the DOJ regulations require consideration of the following factors: the existence and magnitude of a commercial interest; and the primary interest in disclosure. As explained below, my request clearly meets this two-part test, and is also the type of request, and I am the type of requestor, for which courts have held that waiver of fees is required under FOIA.

I. DISCLOSURE OF THE REQUESTED RECORDS IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BECAUSE IT IS LIKELY TO CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A. The subject of the requested records concerns the operations and activities of the FBI and broader government.

B. The disclosure is likely to contribute to an understanding of government operations and activities because the disclosable portions of the requested records will be meaningfully informative about those operations and activities. The vast majority of disclosable information is not already in the public domain, in either a duplicative or a substantially identical form, and therefore the disclosure would add substantial new information to the public's understanding of the FBI's role in the Global War on Terrorism.

The overwhelming preponderance of records I need to conduct my study are in the possession of the FBI and not in the public domain.

C. The disclosure of the requested records will contribute to the increased understanding of a broad audience of persons interested in the subject, rather than merely my own individual understanding. Further, I will be collaborating with professionals who have great expertise in the subject area, and I have the ability and intention to effectively convey information to the public.

As explained herein in more detail, the audience likely to be interested in the subject is broad, and includes, historians of modern American government, politics, culture, and national security; journalists reporting on American politics, government, national security, and society; civil liberties attorneys; and the general public.

i) I firmly intend to analyze the requested records in order to facilitate significant expansion of public understanding of government operations. I am well qualified to perform this analysis. I am a career journalist and have had work published by countless news organizations such as WIRED, Ars Technica, Middle East Eye, RT, etc.

As should be clear from the above, I have the ability and firm intention to disseminate to the public significant expansions of understanding of government operations based on my analysis of the requested disclosures.

Based on my completed and firmly intended research, analysis, and information dissemination activities detailed at length herein, I clearly satisfy this description. Further, the OPEN Government Act of 2007's definition of "a representative of the news media" is taken nearly verbatim from language used by the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit in the court's 1989 FOIA fee waiver-oriented ruling in *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*.⁶ As the court also relatedly found in *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, a requester need not already have published numerous works in order to qualify as a representative of the news media. The court found that the express "intention" to publish or disseminate analysis of requested documents amply satisfies the above noted requirement for journalists to "publish or disseminat[e] information to the public." *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1386, (D.C. Cir, 1989). I have expressed a firm intention to continue disseminating

⁶ The language in *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense* reads, "A representative of the news media is, in essence, a person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience." *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir, 1989).

significant analysis of documents obtained through FOIPA requests. And I have demonstrated my ability to continue disseminating significant analysis of documents obtained through FOIPA requests.

Therefore, in that I am "person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience," I solidly meet the applicable definition of "a representative of the news media." As such, I have again more than satisfied the requirement for a fee waiver.⁷

D. The disclosure of the requested records is likely to contribute "significantly" to public understanding of government operations and activities because disclosure would enhance to a significant extent the public's understanding of the subject in question as compared to the level of public understanding existing prior to the disclosure

i) See above Section I.

ii) As noted above, the overwhelming preponderance of records I need to conduct my study are in the possession of the FBI and not in the public domain.

II. DISCLOSURE OF THE INFORMATION IS NOT PRIMARILY IN MY COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

Any commercial interest that I have which would be furthered by the requested disclosure is *de minimis*.

Additionally, the courts and the legislature have been deeply invested in ensuring that FOIPA duplication and search fees are not used by government agencies to deliberately or otherwise thwart legitimate scholarly and journalistic research:

This was made clear in *Better Government Ass'n v. Department of State*, in which the court ruled that, "The legislative history of the fee waiver provision reveals that it was added to FOIA 'in an attempt to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters, and requests,' in particular those from journalists, scholars and nonprofit public interest groups." *Better Government Ass'n v. Department of State*, 780 F.2d 86, 89 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

This point is further elaborated in *Ettlinger v. FBI*.

⁷ Though the courts have subsequently narrowed the applicability of the *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense* ruling in terms of requirements to qualify as a representative of the news media (most notably in *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. United States Department Of Justice*), I still solidly satisfy even this narrowed understanding of "representative of the news media." In contrast to *Judicial Watch*, I have clearly demonstrated a firm intention to disseminate to the public my analysis of requested information. I have identified articles, an exhibit, and a book within which I firmly intend to, and in some cases already have, disseminated my analysis of requested information. I have identified other news media representative whom I have already fruitfully provided my analysis of requested information, and with whom I firmly intend to continue collaborating on future disseminations of requested information. Ultimately, in contrast to *Judicial Watch*, which the court found to "merely make available [] the requested information," I have established "a firm intention to disseminate" my analysis of the requested information. See *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. United States Department of Justice*, 185 F.Supp. 2d 54, 59 (D.D.C. 2002).

The legislative history of the FOIA clearly indicates that Congress intended that the public interest standard for fee waivers embodied in 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A) be liberally construed. In 1974, Congress added the fee waiver provision as an amendment to the FOIA in an attempt to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters and requests. The 1974 Senate Report and the sources relied on in it make it clear that the public interest/benefit test was consistently associated with requests from journalists, scholars and non-profit public interest groups. There was a clear message from Congress that "this public-interest standard should be liberally construed by the agencies." The 1974 Conference Report, in which differences between the House and Senate amendments were ironed out, retained the Senate-originated public-interest fee waiver standard and further stated "the conferees intend that fees should not be used for the purpose of discouraging requests for information or as obstacles to disclosure of requested information." Further evidence of congressional intent regarding the granting of fee waivers comes from a 1980 Senate Subcommittee report. The report stated that "excessive fee charges . . . and refusal to waive fees in the public interest remain . . . 'toll gates' on the public access road to information." The report noted that "most agencies have also been too restrictive with regard to granting fee waivers for the indigent, news media, scholars . . ." and recommended that the Department of Justice develop guidelines to deal with these fee waiver problems. The report concluded: The guidelines should recommend that each agency authorize as part of its FOIA regulations fee waivers for the indigent, the news media, researchers, scholars, and non-profit public interest groups. The guidelines should note that the presumption should be that requesters in these categories are entitled to fee waivers, especially if the requesters will publish the information or otherwise make it available to the general public.

The court, in its *Ettlinger v. FBI* decision, continued that on 18 December 1980, a policy statement was sent to the heads of all federal departments and agencies accompanied by a cover memorandum from then United States Attorney General Civiletti which stated that he had "concluded that the Federal Government often fails to grant fee waivers under the Freedom of Information Act when requesters have demonstrated that sufficient public interest exists to support such waivers." The Attorney General went on to state: Examples of requesters who should ordinarily receive consideration of partial fee waivers, at minimum, would be representatives of the news media or public interest organizations, and historical researchers. *Such waivers should extend to both search and copying fees, and in appropriate cases, complete rather than partial waivers should be granted.*

III. CONCLUSION.

As demonstrated above, the disclosure of the requested records will significantly contribute to expanded public understanding of government operations. I have the intent and ability to disseminate this significant expansion of public understanding of government operations. The public interest in this significant expansion of public understanding of government operations far outweighs any commercial interest of my own in the requested release. Accordingly, my fee waiver request amply satisfies the rules of 28 C.F.R. 16.11(k). Legislative history and judicial authority emphatically support this determination. For these reasons, and based upon their extensive elaboration above, I request a full waiver of fees be granted. I will appeal any denial of my request for a waiver of fees to the Department of Justice Office of Information Policy, and to the courts if necessary.

✓

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions concerning this request.
Thank you. I appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

Ken Klippenstein

Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78

www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

Photo



Marc and Denise Rich in a 1986 file photo. They married in 1966 and divorced in 1996. Denise Rich was a songwriter. Credit Guido Roeoesli/Associated Press

Marc Rich, a shrewd, swashbuckling oil trader who fled to Switzerland after being indicted on charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with Iran and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton in his last hours in office, setting off a whirlwind of criticism, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78.

The cause was a stroke, his spokesman said.

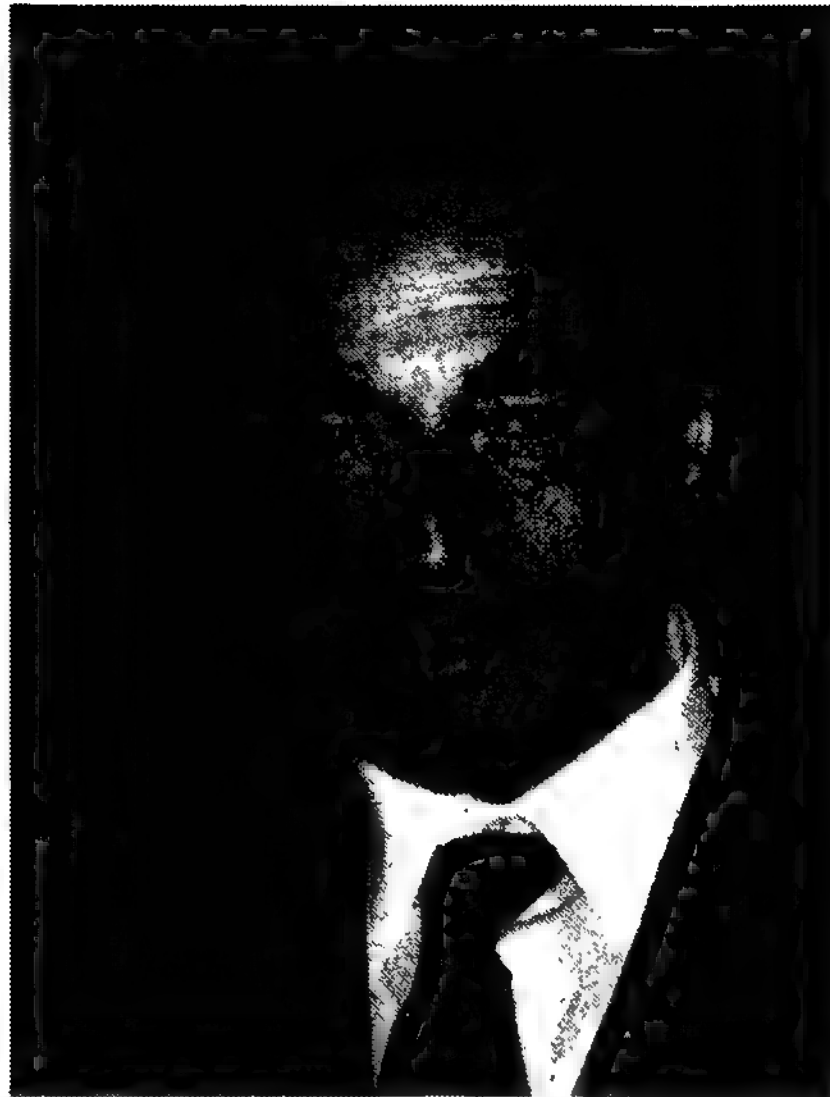
Mr. Rich escaped the Holocaust with his parents and became one of history's most successful commodity traders, a billionaire who cornered the market for aluminum, silver and zinc and promoted a spot market for oil outside the control of the international petroleum giants.

Nicknamed El Matador for his steel nerves and razor-sharp acumen, Mr. Rich pushed the limits of legality and, the government said, broke them. In 1983 he was indicted on 65 criminal counts that included tax fraud and trading with Iran when it was holding American hostages.

One of the most serious allegations was that Mr. Rich had misrepresented the provenance of crude oil he sold in 1980 and 1981. Under complicated regulations then in place, newly found oil fetched a higher price than older oil. By illegally marking up the price of old oil and passing it through a bewildering chain of transactions, Mr. Rich sold oil at a markup of up to 400 percent. He was accused of making more than \$100 million from the scheme, avoiding paying \$48 million in United States taxes.

Photo
Marc Rich in 1998.

Credit Guido



Roseesli/KEYSTONE, via Associated Press

Mr. Rich paid the government about \$200 million in civil penalties but fled to Switzerland to escape criminal prosecution. The Internal Revenue Service offered a \$500,000 reward for his capture, and the F.B.I. put him on its "most wanted" list, along with Osama bin Laden. Even as he remained the world's biggest trader of metals and minerals and lived in opulence, he was called the world's most famous fugitive.

Then, on Jan. 20, 2001 — Mr. Clinton's last day in office — Mr. Rich's name appeared on the presidential pardon list. It immediately became the most debated White House pardon since President Gerald R. Ford gave one to Richard M. Nixon in 1974, and speculation about Mr. Clinton's motivation was rampant.

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It was soon learned that Mr. Rich's former wife, Denise Rich, had made large donations to the Democratic Party and the Clinton library, and that Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Ehud Barak, had lobbied Mr. Clinton for the pardon. Rabbi Irving Greenberg, chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, also pressed Mr. Rich's case, on museum stationery.

Shabtai Shavit, a former head of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, expressed gratitude to Mr. Rich

for routinely allowing agents to use his offices around the world and for financing airlifts of Jews from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries. King Juan Carlos I of Spain also weighed in on Mr. Rich's behalf.

Eric H. Holder Jr., then the deputy attorney general and now the attorney general, advised the White House that he was "neutral leaning favorable" to the pardon. Only weeks later, however, Mr. Holder said he regretted the recommendation.

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Mr. Clinton later quoted respected tax experts he had recruited who concluded that no crime had been committed and that the tax-reporting tactics of Mr. Rich and his corporation had been reasonable. But Mr. Clinton, too, came to have regrets, calling the pardon "terrible politics."

Mr. Rich never returned to the United States, nor did American agents succeed in several attempts to seize him and bring him back. A diplomatic technicality thwarted his effort to renounce his American citizenship, but he did attain Belgian, Spanish and Israeli citizenships.

He was born Marcell David Reich on Dec. 18, 1934, in Antwerp, Belgium, where his father eked out a living peddling factory discards door to door. In the early 1940s, the family moved to the United States, settling in Kansas City, Mo., where they opened a jewelry store. They also changed their surname to the more American-sounding Rich. In 1950, they moved to Queens, and Mr. Rich's father, David, started a factory to make burlap bags.

Mr. Rich attended the private Rhodes School in Manhattan. His preferred languages were French, German and Yiddish. Calvin Trillin, the author, wrote that he once shared a tent in a summer camp in the Ozarks with Mr. Rich, whom he characterized as the camp's "quietest kid."

Mr. Rich later attended New York University but did not graduate. When he was 18, a friend of his father's got him a job in the mailroom at Philipp Brothers, then the world's largest raw-materials trading company. He was referred to as "the business machine" for his dedication to trading, and made a tidy profit by buying mercury at the outset of the Korean War and selling it to manufacturers who needed it to make batteries for the Army.

By 1967 he was heading the Madrid office of Philipp and had begun to develop ways to buy and sell oil for immediate delivery, rather than relying on the traditional long-term contracts preferred by big oil companies. Some credit him with helping to start the "spot" market for crude oil. He began to buy and sell oil from Iran, then an American ally.

Mr. Rich and his partner Pincus Green, known as Pinky, left the firm in 1974, unhappy with Philipp's conservative approach to trading and resentful of not getting bonuses. They formed Marc Rich AG, which later became Glencore International, a commodities trading behemoth. Mr. Rich sold his 51 percent stake in 1993.

After the pro-American Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown in 1979, Mr. Rich defied a United States boycott of Iran and continued buying its oil — even as 52 Americans were held hostage for 444 days. He used some of the oil to supply Israel surreptitiously.

In an interview with Daniel Ammann for the book "The King of Oil: The Secret Lives of Marc Rich" (2010), Mr. Rich characterized his Iran deals as simply proper business. "They respected the contracts," Mr. Rich said. "We performed a service for them. We bought the oil, we handled the transport and we sold it. They couldn't do it themselves, so we were able to do it."

Continue reading the main story

Continue reading the main story

Mr. Rich traded with Libya under Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, South Africa under apartheid (in violation of an international embargo), the Communist dictatorships of Cuba and Romania, and undemocratic Latin American countries. He often did business with countries at war.

He favored loud ties and Cuban cigars, collected Picassos and van Goghs and socialized with Henry Kissinger and Plácido Domingo. He owned half of 20th Century Fox in the first half of the 1980s. He had homes in Switzerland, Israel and Spain.

In 1966, he married Denise Joy Eisenberg, who wrote songs recorded by Aretha Franklin and Patti LaBelle. Their daughter Gabrielle died of leukemia in 1996, the same year the couple divorced.

Mr. Rich married Gisela Rossi in 1998, and they divorced in 2005. He is survived by two daughters, Ilona Rich Schachter and Daniella Rich Kilstock, and six grandchildren.

In 1988, Fortune magazine found that far from facing hardship as an exile, Mr. Rich experienced a "plusher and more pampered existence with each passing day." The magazine painted a most tranquil scene, sunlight shimmering on the sea: "The enormously gifted fugitive from justice takes another puff on his cigar and sips his wine and decides to take a dip in his \$9.5 million swimming pool. Why not?"

What's Next

Loading...

---START MESSAGE--- Subject: eFOIA Request Received Sent: 2016-07-25T21:28:09 819803+00 00 Status pending Message

Organization Representative Information

Organization Name Motion Associates Incorporated

Prefix

First Name Robert

Middle Name

Last Name Smith

Suffix

Email

b6
b7C

Phone 301-274-9697

Location United States

Domestic Address

Address Line 1 300 North Stonestreet Avenue

Address Line 2

City Rockville

State Maryland

Postal 20850

Agreement to Pay

How you will pay

am willing to pay and cover fees and will enter the maximum amount I am willing to pay in the box below.

Allow up to \$ 250

Deceased Individual

Prefix

First Name Ma C

Middle Name

Last Name Rich

Suffix

ARN

SSN

FBI Number

Date of Birth 1934/12/18

Place of Birth Antwerp, Belgium

Date of Death 2013/06/26

Additional Information

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It will be my job of the future to be able to require a written statement regarding the results of the work, if I determine that some portion of the reported volume are subject to the criticism, so that I can take advantage of the opportunity to find that the work is not as good as it is reported to be.

404 For a treatment of computing the above and more, see, e.g., any
 405 book on linear algebra, such as [13].

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Proof of death Marc Rich Obituary 10/1

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The New York Times <http://www.nytimes.com/1993/01/25/us/25rich.html>

SUSANNE RAY

Marc Rich, Financier and Famous Fugitive, Dies at 78

By DANIELA KASTNER Jan. 24, 1993

MARC RICH, a well-known, unapologetic oil trader who died last week after being indicted on charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with arms and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton in his last hours in office, setting off a whirlwind of criticism, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78.

The cause was a cancer, his spokesman said.

Mr. Rich escaped the Holocaust with his parents and became one of history's most successful commodity traders, a billionaire who courted the market in attention, wins and loss and promoted a spot market for oil outside the control of the international petroleum giants.

Disbanded at Mariner for his steel nerves and some sharp arrows, Mr. Rich pushed the limits of legality and, the government said, broke them. In 1987 he was indicted on 88 criminal counts that included tax fraud and trading with Iran when it was holding American hostages.

One of the most serious allegations was that Mr. Rich had misrepresented the production of crude oil he sold in 1980 and 1981. He had manipulated regulations then in place, which stated oil fetched a higher price than older oil. By illegally marking up the price of old oil and passing it through a bewildering chain of transactions, he had sold oil at a markup of up to 400 percent. He was accused of making more than \$100 million from the scheme, amounting to paying \$48 million in United States taxes.

Mr. Rich paid the government about \$200 million in civil penalties but fled to Switzerland to escape criminal prosecution. The Internal Revenue Service offered a \$500,000 reward for his capture, and the F.B.I. put him on its "most wanted" list along with Osama bin Laden. Even as he remained the world's biggest trader of metals and minerals and lived in seclusion, he was called the market's most famous fugitive.

Then, on Jan. 20, 2001 — Mr. Clinton's last day in office — Mr. Rich's name appeared on the presidential pardon list. It immediately became the most debated White House pardon since President Gerald R. Ford gave one to Richard M. Nixon in 1974, and speculation about Mr. Clinton's condition was rampant.

It was soon learned that Mr. Rich's former wife, Jeanne Rich, had made large donations to the Clinton for Perry and the Clinton library, and that Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Ehud Barak, had helped Mr. Clinton for the pardon. Harold Irving Greenberg, chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, also pressed Mr. Rich's case, on numerous occasions.

Shabtai Shalom, a former head of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, expressed gratitude to Mr. Rich for constantly allowing agents to use his offices around the world and for financing efforts of Jews from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries. King Juan Carlos I of Spain also weighed in on Mr. Rich's behalf.

Eric M. Holder Jr., then the deputy attorney general and now the attorney general, advised the White House that he was "neutral leaning favorable" to the pardon. Only weeks later, however, Mr. Holder said he regretted the recommendation.

Mr. Clinton never quoted respected tax experts he had consulted who concluded that no crime had been committed and that the tax-reporting tactics of Mr. Rich and his corporation had been reasonable. But Mr. Clinton, too, came to have regrets, calling the gamble "volatile politics."

Mr. Rich never returned to the United States, nor did American agents succeed in several attempts to bring him back. A diplomatic technicality thwarted his efforts to resound the American citizenship, but he did create Reagan's second and fourth citizenships.

He was born Marcel David Rich on Dec. 15, 1934, in Antwerp, Belgium, where his father died not a long while before his birth. In the early 1960s, the family moved to the United States, settling in Kansas City, Mo., where they opened a jewelry store. They also changed their surname to the more American-sounding Rich. In 1960, they moved to Phoenix, and Mr. Rich's father David started a factory to make button hinges.

Mr. Rich attended the private Shaden School in Manhattan. His preferred languages were French, German and Yiddish. Robert Triffin, the author, wrote that he once started a car in a summer camp in the Catskills with Mr. Rich, whom he characterized as the camp's "quintest kid."

Mr. Rich later attended New York University but did not graduate. When he was 18, a friend of his father got him a job in the mailroom at Philip Morris, then the world's largest cigarette trading company. He was referred to as "the business machine" for his dedication to trading, and made a tidy profit by buying insurance at the outset of the Korean War and selling it to manufacturers who needed it to insure battleships for the Navy.

By 1960, he was heading the highest office of Philip Morris had begun to buy and sell oil for immediate delivery, rather than relying on the traditional long-term contracts governed by big oil companies. Some credit him with helping to start the "spot" market for crude oil. He began to buy and sell oil from Iran, then an American ally.

Mr. Rich and his partner Bruce Green, known as Rich, left the firm in 1974, working with Philip Morris' successor agencies in trading and consulting of not getting involved. They formed Marc Rich AG, which later became Lazard International, a commodities trading house with Mr. Rich sold his 35 percent stake in 1993.

After the pro-American Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown in 1979, Mr. Rich defied U.S. sanctions against Iran and continued buying its oil — even as 52 Americans were held hostage for 44 days. He used some of the oil to supply Israel's army.

In an interview with Daniel Aronson for the book "The King of Oil: The Secret Lives of Marc Rich" (2011), Mr. Rich characterized his Iran deals as strictly pragmatic business. "They respected the contracts," Mr. Rich said. "We purchased a service for them. We bought the oil, we handled the transport and we sold it. They couldn't do it themselves, so we were able to do it."

Mr. Rich traded with Libya under Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi. Such deals were against the wishes of an administration that led the Economic Sanctions Committee of Cuba and Russia, and independent Latin American countries. He often did business with countries at war.

He became head of the Arab Bank group, collapsed Panamint and ran Lazard and worked with Henry Kissinger and Francis Ford Coppola. He owned half of Fifth Century Inc. in the first half of the 1980s. He had homes in Switzerland, Israel and Spain.

In 1986, he married Denise Jay Eisenberg, who wrote songs recorded by Aretha Franklin and Paul Robeson. Their daughter Catherine died of leukemia in 1996, the same year the couple divorced.

Mr. Rich married Linda Reed in 1989, and they divorced in 2005. He is married by two daughters, Elena Rich Schachter and Daniela Rich Blumenthal, and six grandchildren.

In 1996, Fortune magazine found that far from facing hardship as an exile, Mr. Rich enjoyed a "placid and more prosperous existence with each passing day." The magazine painted a much different scene, something contrasting on the one. "The immensely gifted fugitive from justice takes another puff on his cigar and sips his wine and decides to take a dip in his \$15 million swimming pool. Why not?"

Mark Weiss contributed reporting.

A version of this article appeared in print on June 27, 2015, on page B17 of the New York edition with the headline: Marc Rich, Exile and Exile, Exile, Dies at 78.

2016 The Son-Rise Program Concept

b7E

Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: 29745-83038920@requests.muckrock.com
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2016 12:17 PM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: Freedom of Information Request: Marc Rich

November 1, 2016
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Record/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I hereby request the following records:

Records relating to Marc Rich (1934-2013), aka Marcell David Reich. The FBI has acknowledged this in their release of the file on the William J. Clinton Foundation.

Please conduct a search of the Central Records System, including but not limited to the Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) Indices, the Microphone Surveillance (MISUR) Indices, the Physical Surveillance (FISUR) Indices, and the Technical Surveillance (TESUR) Indices, for both main-file records and cross-reference records for William J. Clinton and the William J. Clinton Foundation.

I am a member of the news media and request classification as such. I have previously written about the Bureau for AND Magazine, MuckRock and Glomar Disclosure. My articles have been widely read, with some reaching over 100,000 readers. As such, as I have a reasonable expectation of publication and my editorial and writing skills are well established.

The requested documents will be made available to the general public, and this request is not being made for commercial purposes.

In the event that there are fees, I would be grateful if you would inform me of the total charges in advance of fulfilling my request. I would prefer the request filled electronically, by e-mail attachment if available or CD-ROM if not.

Thank you in advance for your anticipated cooperation in this matter. I look forward to receiving your response to this request within 20 business days, as the statute requires.

Sincerely,

Michael Best

Filed via MuckRock.com
E-mail (Preferred). 29745-83038920@requests.muckrock.com

For mailed responses, please address (see note):

MuckRock
DEPT MR 29745
411A Highland Ave
Somerville, MA 02144-2516

PLEASE NOTE. This request is not filed by a MuckRock staff member, but is being sent through MuckRock by the above in order to better track, share, and manage public records requests. Also note that improperly addressed (i.e., with the requester's name rather than "MuckRock News" and the department number) requests might be returned as undeliverable.



Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: John Greenewald [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2016 6:54 PM
To: FOIPARequest
Subject: FOIA/PA REQUEST

b6
b7C

To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media." I am a freelance television producer often working on documentaries related to my FOIA requests, my work is commonly featured throughout major news organizations, and I freelance writer for news sites as well. Examples can be given, if needed.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to [REDACTED] FAX 1-818-659-7688 or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

b6
b7C

I respectfully request a copy of all documents, electronic or otherwise, that pertain to or mention: Marc Rich. Marc Rich (born Marcell David Reich; December 18, 1934 – June 26, 2013) was an international commodities trader, hedge fund manager, financier and businessman. He was best known for founding the commodities company Glencore and for being indicted in the United States on federal charges of tax evasion and illegally making oil deals with Iran during the Iran hostage crisis. He was in Switzerland at the time of the indictment and never returned to the United States. He received a controversial presidential pardon from U.S. President Bill Clinton on January 20, 2001, Clinton's last day in office.

Born Marcell David Reich December 18, 1934 Antwerp, Belgium
Died June 26, 2013 (aged 78) Lucerne, Switzerland

According to his obituary, as published by the NY Times and archived at
http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/27/business/marc-rich-pardoned-financier-dies-at-78.html?partner=rss&emc=rss&smid=tw-nytimes&_r=0

Marc Rich, a shrewd, swashbuckling oil trader who fled to Switzerland after being indicted on charges of widespread tax evasion, illegal dealings with Iran and other crimes, and who was later pardoned by President Bill Clinton in his last hours in office, setting off a whirlwind of criticism, died on Wednesday in Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 78. The cause was a stroke, his spokesman said.

To be clear, I am requesting copies of the above files and I am also requesting you to search your automated, manual, ELSUR, National Name Check Program (NNCP), and "June Mail" indices for any other records that may pertain to my subject and thus be responsive to my request, and this includes a search of all field offices..

Also, I would like to make sure that files in FBI field offices are also searched for responsive records.

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

FAX 1-818-659-7688

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.

Owner/Founder

The Black Vault

<http://www.theblackvault.com>

Toll Free: (800) 456-2228

International: 1 (818) 655-0474

Fax: (818) 659-7688

Sobonya, David P. (RMD) (FBI)

From: Ben Brody (BLOOMBERG/ WASHINGTON) [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2016 3:40 PM
To: FOIPARquest
Subject: FOIA Request for Expedited Processing
Attachments: BRODY-FOIA-Nov-1.docx

b6
b7C

Please see the below request under the Freedom of Information Act, which is also attached with footnotes for reference and supporting documentation. Thank you -- Ben

TO: FBI Record/Information Dissemination Section
Attn: FOIPA Request
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

1 November 2016

FROM: Ben Brody
Reporter, Bloomberg News
1101 New York Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 807-2018
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

To whom it may concern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). I am a reporter with the Bloomberg News bureau in Washington D.C., seeking other requests in any medium under FOIA for information related to the Clinton Foundation and the investigation of the 2001 Marc Rich pardon. I am seeking requests filed between 1 June 2016 to 31 October 2016.

As I member of news media engaged in news gathering, I request a fee waiver. If the fee waiver isn't granted, however, I am prepared to spend up to \$20 to process this request. Please inform me if the estimated fees will exceed this limit before processing my request.

I am also requesting expedited processing. The release of records pursuant to the aforementioned request(s) just a week before the presidential election resulted in broad questioning of the FBI's political independence, particularly as it followed the decision by the FBI director to comment publicly on new information in the investigation of Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton's private e-mail server. That latter decision prompted bipartisan questioning—an unusual situation in an era when the FBI's independence has been widely acknowledged. Thus there is "widespread and exceptional media interest," and the questions clearly regard "the government's integrity" in a way "that affect[s] public confidence"—a situation that requires expedited processing under current federal regulations.

I request e-mail delivery but will accept mail delivery, either at the above address.

Thank you -- Ben

TO: FBI Record/Information Dissemination Section
Attn: FOIPA Request
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843

1 November 2016

FROM: Ben Brody
Reporter, Bloomberg News
1101 New York Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 807-2018

b6
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I request e-mail delivery but will accept mail delivery, either at the above address.

Thank you -- Ben

¹ See: <http://www.bloomberg.com/politics/authors/ASHACdMR7Hs/ben-brody>

² See, among others: <http://www.bloomberg.com/politics/articles/2016-11-01/fbi-surprises-with-files-on-bill-clinton-01-pardon-of-marc-rich>

³ See, among others: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2016/10/31/meet-the-republicans-defending-hillary-clinton-from-fbi-chief-james-comey/>

⁴ 28 CFR 16.5(e) at <http://www.ecfr.gov>